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SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA INTERVIEWS ADELMAN ON SDI

PM131618 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, under the general heading "Reykjavik: 1 Month On": "Kenneth Adelman: 'SDI Will Be an Insurance'"; date of interview, identity of interviewer not stated]

[Text] [Interviewer] At the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik, a rapprochement in the position of the United States and the USSR was noted. In what direction, in your opinion, should we now proceed?

[Adelman] In Reykjavik the President discussed with General Secretary Gorbachev the main elements of American-Soviet relations. Specifically: arms control, human rights, the resolution of regional conflicts, and the improvement of bilateral relations. The President made it clear that in order to improve relations greater respect for human rights is needed on the part of the Soviet Union; that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the continuing military support for the regimes in Angola, Nicaragua, and Cambodia may be detrimental to American-Soviet relations; and that the United States seeks to expand contacts between people, so that American and Soviet citizens can learn at first hand about each other's country and culture.

As far as arms control is concerned, your assessment of the progress achieved in Reykjavik is correct. The United States and the USSR agreed on deep cuts in strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear arms over the next 10 years, including a commitment by the Soviet Union significantly to reduce its forces consisting of ground-based ballistic missiles. We reached an agreement that a global ceiling should be established of 100 warheads for increased-range medium-range missiles [rakety sredney dalnosti s povyshennym radiusom deystviya], whereby there will be no such missiles in Europe, while elsewhere each side will be able to have no more than 100 warheads on such missiles. We also made progress as regards achieving an accord on how to ensure in practice limits on nuclear tests.

We should now seek to achieve agreements of principle in Geneva and to incorporate them in concrete treaties in the arms control sphere. The President adheres firmly to the cause of consolidating the progress achieved in these spheres; thus laying the foundations for more productive talks, the President believes that additional meetings between the two leaders will help to develop the progress achieved in Reykjavik both in the arms control sphere and in other spheres of American-Soviet relations. His invitation to Mr Gorbachev to hold a summit meeting in the United States remains in force.

[Interviewer] It has now become clear that the "Star Wars" program is the main obstacle to achieving important agreements in the arms control sphere. What is the administration prepared to do to solve this problem?

[Adelman] We cannot accept this interpretation, which is convenient to you. The American "Strategic Defense Initiative" was not the main obstacle to the attainment of agreements in the arms control sphere in Reykjavik. The Soviet Union's assertion that SDI is an offensive program which was the reason why agreements were not achieved is erroneous. The Soviet Union, like the United States, is creating [sozdayet] a defense designed to rebuff a ballistic missile attack. For instance, the Soviet laser program is on a significantly wider scale than the American program. [paragraph continues]

More than 10,000 scientists and engineers and more than half a dozen research and design institutions and testing ranges are taking part in its implementation, including the range at Sari-Shagan.

The research we have carried out thus far in the sphere of SDI shows clearly that the technology we are studying is not suitable for use for offensive purposes. As soon as the Soviet Union acknowledges this fact and agrees to hold serious talks with a view to concluding agreements in the arms control sphere which would significantly reduce arsenals of offensive nuclear arms, progress could be achieved. I call on the Soviet Union to accept the U.S. proposal and go along with us in opening research institutions for mutual inspection. This confidence-building measure should provide the answer to any questions concerning the two sides' efforts in the strategic defense sphere.

[Interviewer] Various representatives of the administration have recently made contradictory statements as to whether the administration is ready to seek the elimination of all nuclear arms. So is it, or is it not, ready to seek the elimination of all nuclear arms?

[Adelman] As the President has stated repeatedly, the United States adheres firmly to the ultimate objective of removing all nuclear arms from the face of the earth. That is the objective which has been publicly stated by both the United States and the USSR. The United States has proposed -- both at the Geneva talks and in Reykjavik -- to take practical steps which would bring us closer to that ultimate objective. The President proposed that in the next 5 years both sides reduce their strategic offensive arms by 50 percent, and he also proposed that in conjunction with the 10-year agreement not to deploy [razvertyvat] advanced strategic defense systems, but to continue the research, development [razrabotka], and testing of strategic defense, as is permitted by the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems, both sides should eliminate all their remaining ballistic missiles by 1996. These proposals are concrete, significant steps along the path to the elimination of all nuclear arms -- an objective which must be seen in the context of a time when we will have a better balance in the sphere of conventional armed forces, when an effective global ban on chemical and biological arms will be in force, and when we will have effective strategic defensive systems at our disposal.

[Interviewer] The objectives of ridding the world of missiles and creating [sozdaniye] a strategic defense against those same missiles appear contradictory. How can you explain that?

[Adelman] The United States believes that ridding the world of ballistic missiles and creating a strategic defense against such missiles are complementary objectives. The development [razrabotka] of a strategic defense by both sides while offensive missiles are reduced would facilitate the rapid reduction of ballistic missiles. As soon as the world is free from ballistic missiles, the existence of strategic defense systems will serve as an insurance, so that no country and no madman can ever again threaten the world with ballistic missiles. Referring to an analogous situation, President Reagan has repeatedly observed that the world has banned the use of toxic gases. But we have not thrown away our gas masks.

Arbatov Counters Adelman

PM121250 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[COmmentary by Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, on interview given by Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, published as part of the "Reykjavik: 1 Month On" feature compiled by A. Borovik, M. Knyazkov, and V. Khilchevskaya: "Georgiy Arbatov: 'Another Round of the Arms Race'"]

[Text] In his answers to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's questions Mr Adelman did not manage to do without propagandist flourishes and distortions of the facts. These are, in general, the tactics of the present Washington administration. If you read his interview, you form a totally distorted impression of Reykjavik. First, it appears that Comrade Gorbachev and President Reagan took with them proposals of at least equal value, which were then discussed on equal terms. Second, it appears that attention was devoted to Afghanistan, Angola, Central America, human rights, and so forth, as well as to the problem of disarmament, in equal measure. This was not at all what happened. There were no proposals at all from the American side. The Soviet delegation brought concrete proposals, expounded on three pages, which were handed to the American President at the first session, then discussed by him with Comrade Gorbachev, and subsequently debated during talks lasting the entire night between Soviet and American experts. Among the latter, incidentally, was Mr Adelman, who could not fail to know that it was the American, not the Soviet, delegation which went to Reykjavik empty-handed. The U.S. delegation, I repeat, submitted no proposals at all. When we pressed them: Well, what do you propose? -- I remember that Adelman, like the others, maintained a painful silence and showed a lack of willingness even to discuss anything concrete. Instead, the American took a break -- first for 40 minutes, and later for 1 hour 40 minutes. In the end they brought us a very peculiar text by way of "answer." This contained only their past proposals which they had already submitted, proposals to which we had already given our response.

Adelman agrees that a rapprochement between the positions of the United States and the USSR was noted in Reykjavik. But it is more correct to speak not of a rapprochement, but of the Americans' agreement with some of our proposals, which we had prepared honestly, seeking wherever possible to take the U.S. position into account.

Of course, in the course of the Reykjavik talks questions unconnected with the disarmament problem were also discussed. But their place was insignificant, because of the particular importance of questions of military detente, and not because we were afraid to discuss human rights or, for instance, regional conflicts in Central America and the Middle East or because we underestimate the importance of those problems. Mr Adelman is apparently still trying to represent Afghanistan as a trump card in the Americans' hands. What kind of trump card?! The United States is a participating side in the conflict: Let it not assume the pose of arbiter or moralist. Washington equips the dushman gangs with the most modern weapons. The first consignment of "Stingers" has now been dispatched to the DRA.

All this is a manifestation of, first, Washington's highly shortsighted policy and, second, the extreme hypocrisy of certain representatives of the administration. Washington's words and deeds never coincide -- neither in Afghanistan, nor in Nicaragua, nor in South America, nor in the Near East. America has declared war on all and sundry. Washington wages war even on existing treaties -- the SALT and ABM treaties.

I would like to remind Mr Adelman that in Reykjavik we put on the conference table a whole package of proposals which cannot be separated from one another. Yet that is precisely what he is trying to do. It is totally impossible to consider offensive and defensive weapons separately at disarmament talks. That is an old truth, but Washington still has not mastered it. The claim that SDI is a defensive shield, not an offensive weapon, is a lie.

You cannot reduce strategic offensive arms while, in parallel, opening the way to SDI. The comparison which Mr Adelman makes with a gas mask is very lame. It was not only soldiers sitting in the trenches waiting for a poison gas attack who were armed with gas masks, but also those who went into the attack and used gas: Look at the photographic documents from the time of World War I. My generation is familiar with a whole range of toxic gases: chlorine, phosgene, diphosgene, mustard gas, and so forth, from lessons about antichemical defense in the thirties. Suppose my gas mask is only effective against chlorine: Does that do anything to increase my security? Especially since the enemy doubtless knows that my gas mask is only effective against chlorine. Naturally, in an attack he will use some other gas, and the gas mask will be useless. The same applies to SDI: It is not effective against cruise missiles or against aircraft. (And by the way, today the United States can reach us and we can reach America with cruise missiles and aircraft.) So the most that will happen in the event of the implementation of the SDI project is that the arms race will shift from the sphere of ballistic missiles to other spheres, perhaps to spheres which are more advantageous to the United States because of geographical factors. But that is precisely why we will not allow that turn of events. In a word, SDI is an illusion of defense, and nothing more. It can only be effective if the USSR sits idle for decades, taking no measures to resist, but unilaterally reducing its ballistic missile potential and even eliminating them totally. In other words, if we were to play into Washington's hands in every possible way in its anti-Soviet plans, then SDI could ;be expected to be effective. But the Americans can hardly expect that degree of "cooperation" from us. Without any doubt, SDI is an attempt all the same to find a means of waging nuclear war and winning it, despite all the President's solemn statements. At the same time SDI is a means of wrecking real accords on disarmament. Reykjavik showed that very clearly. You will agree: if all nuclear weapons are to be eliminated in the course of 10 years, why sacrifice this great cause for the sake of a weapon system which, in 10 years' time, will have no targets, since there will be no ballistic missiles?! The explanations we are given on this score are highly unconvincing. Mr Adelman, echoing R. Reagan, speaks of a madman who could suddenly get hold of a few nuclear warheads and blackmail the whole world. But could a madman really get hold of an ICBM, no less? I repeat, SDI is only any use against an ICBM. This madman could, at best, get hold of an aircraft or try to carry an atom bomb in a suitcase -- the American troops in Europe already have knapsack nuclear devices. SDI would not save you from either of those. In a word, these arguments of Adelman's are evidently intended for simpletons. Mr Adelman justifies the creation of SDI by saying, in particular, that "the Soviet laser program is on a considerably wider scale than the American program." This claim is entirely unsupported, and the method is not new: The arms race has always fed on the fanning of the Soviet threat myth and false information about Soviet military might and Soviet military superiority. So I leave that to my opponent's conscience.

SDI cannot be a reliable shield, given the abundance of the most varied types of arms. But of course, its effectiveness will increase if a process of radical nuclear arms reduction begins. Here too the negative role of SDI is concealed, since it hampers arms reduction.

SDI does not presuppose disarmament, since it is itself another round of the arms race.

Now for Mr Adelman's proposal on"opening up" access for each other to special research centers or laboratories connected with strategic defense. In fact, we are in favor of this proposal. So where is the complication? We propose this verificiation measure so that both sides know that work to create [sozdaniye] new weapons is not taking place; but the Americans propose it so that the sides can see that such work is taking place. In this way Mr Adelman wants to legitimize plans to create [sozdaniye] SDI and make it "look good." In fact, the Americans have proposed the same thing to us in the sphere of control of nuclear explosions -- joint verification of the yield of explosions, not of their absence. This is a jesuitical method. Mr Adelman's proposals basically amount to a kind invitation to take part in the funeral of the ideas of disarmament.

One more thing. Washington swears it will share with us its achievements in the SDI sphere. This is rather hard to believe: We remember numerous bans by the administration on the sale of personal computers and other completely harmless technology and equipment to us. So who can believe promises about military technology?

Mr Adelman juggles very wickedly with the facts when he speaks of Reagan's proposals on nuclear arms reduction. Adelman was in Reykjavik and knows very well that it was not only the reduction of ballistic missiles which was discussed there. Questions connected with the reduction of strategic nuclear arms in general and also with the future of all nuclear weapons were discussed. After all, even if you follow basic logic: What point would there be in the USSR's agreeing to the elimination of all its ballistic missiles, if the United States had adopted programs for the accelerated development of bomber planes and the building of cruise missiles? Not to mention the existence of American military bases, which flank us on the European and Asian sides.

If Reagan had really raised the question in Reykjavik in the way that Adelman claims he did, he would not have been taken seriously. Nobody would even have formed the impression that we had come near to any accord. Mr Adelman has evidently joined actively in the unseemly game over Reykjavik which the administration has been playing in recent weeks. That is a part of the now customary tactics. First Washington proposes "confidential" talks, and then, having thus tied our hands and made us keep silent, it arranges leaks of information to suit itself. That applies to the Geneva talks too. But we will no longer play such games.

Mr Adelman fantasizes about a world free from ballistic missiles. If this only means free from missiles, and only ballistic missiles at that, but with cruise missiles, bombs, and other weapons, then such a world [mir] does not mean peace [mir]. It creates no guarantees against the nucear threat. This might suit America. But what does it do for us other countries? So here too there is deception. A world free from ballistic missiles is the administration's utopian dream, and it does not attract me at all. In such a world we will not feel any more secure: Remember the second half of the forties and the first half of the fifties. We are in favor of a world free from nuclear weapons in general. We are in favor of the destruction of chemical weapons and the decisive reduction of conventional arms.

The hope of saving yourself, in the nuclear age, with the help of some technical trick like SDI is very naive. One American friend of mine said: The most terrible thing the Russians could do to us would be to explode all their nuclear weapons on their own territory. Then, he observed, you would have a merciful and rapid death, but we would die in terrible convulsions over many months.

We are living in the nuclear age, and we must learn to think in a new way.

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON TALKS IN REYKJAVIK

AU131221 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Nov 86 p 5

[Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow, by foreign policy columnist Istvan Zalai: "Interview with Georgiy Arbatov on Reykjavik and Soviet-U.S. Relations"; date and place not given -- first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] What happened in Reykjavik and how does the famous American analyst see relations between Moscow and Washington after the summit, an analyst who took part in the talks held in Iceland as an expert? Georgiy Arbatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow visited Budapest recently. Istvan Zalai, our newspaper's foreign policy columnist, interviewed him.

[Zalai] Almost a month has passed since the Gorbachev-Reagan summit in Reykjavik but, analyzing the fateful issues of world politics, politicians and journalists repeatedly refer to the summit held in the capital of Iceland. In your view, why was it necessary to hold the Reykjavik summit?

[Arbatov] In order to be able to answer this question, I must refer to the situation prior to the Reykjavik summit or, if you like, to the changes in political thinking. Considerable changes have begun in the Soviet Union in the 1st 1 and 1/2 decades and we are stating the reasons for this quite openly: We must adjust our concepts to the quickly changing realities in the economy, public life, ideology, and of course in foreign policy and military policy as well.

In the course of reevaluating our concepts, we could not disregard the fact that the disarmament talks have taken on a particular character. They are continuing, and it is not a very good idea to give them up. We did so, but this was not the most successful step in our foreign policy, even if we acted in this way because it seemed that the talks were leading nowhere. We saw, however, that these talks were used quite contrarily to their aim, namely, to cause the continuing arms race to be forgotten, and to calm down the allies and public opinion. In reality everything remains to same, impossible complicated and impenetrable. We thought that things could no longer continue like this, and we made an attempt to cut "the Gordian knot." That is the reason why the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee suggested the summit in Reykjavik, to decide on what next.

What was, after all, the result of the summit in Reykjavik?

People all over the world could see through the veil of mist and prejudices and become aware of the truth: It is possible, after all, to come to an agreement and it is possible to eliminate nuclear arms. But it is also partly true that the Americans were not ready for this.

[Zalai] Following the Reykjavik summit, one could often hear the argument that "Gorbachev lured Reagan into a trap."

[Arbatov] We did not set any trap for President Reagan, at most he possibly fell into his own trap. According to the U.S. argument we forced something on the President that he did not expect and took him unaware, although he had time to prepare. We repeatedly spoke about the fact that there was a need for a serious approach and big decisions, but they wanted only bagatelles. The proposals we made in January contained all the things we submitted in Reykjavik. They had 9 months' time to think these things over.

What is the reality? As I have already mentioned, they indeed fell into a trap, into the trap, into the trap of their own propaganda. They convinced themselves that there were divergences of opinion in our country, that Gorbachev was facing opposition and could not come with serious proposals. Therefore, they were virtually shocked at what happened and were surprised when Gorbachev told them that they could logically have deduced these proposals from the declarations made in January, and from everything that had been said at the 27th CPSU Congress. If they were surprised by this, that means that they simply did not read these things. In their place, in the place of the colleagues overseas, I would have had to resign long ago if I had failed to inform the leadership about the type of proposals to be expected.

[Zalai] Nethertheless, ever since the summit in Reykjavik a great variety of explanations have been published overseas on what really took place in Hofdi Castle. What is the truth?

[Arbatov] No matter how the U.S. side tries to distort the facts, we arrived in Reykjavik with our proposals in writing. I have a copy myself, since I also took part in the preparations. We decided that we would not hide what had happened and we would not be willing to play the American game of using the system and the confidential aspect of the talks to mislead people.

At the first meeting, Mikhail Gorbachev handed over the English text of the proposals that made up some three typewritten pages and which was entitled as follows: "The Directives of the President of the United States and of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee for the Foreign Minsters of the Soviet Union and the United States." It contained the following: Meeting in Reykjavik Reagan and Gorbachev discussed these issues and agreed on a summit to be held in Washington on .... (the place of the date to be announced), and here they would sign the agreements for the preparation of which the Foreign Minsters had been instructed.

But I will not expound on them in detail. Our proposals for compromise and our concessions are well-known.

The debate started and it turned out that the Americans were totally unprepared and came to the summit empty-handed. Do you know where we found this out? During the nighttime negotiations with the experts.

[Zalai] You also took part in this night conference. What was this marathon night conference like from the inside, a marathon conference held in Hofdi Castle?

[Arbatov] We conferred from 8 o'clock in the evening till 6:30 in the morning. I will never forget the most dramatic moments. There were three times as many Americans as there were of us; Nitze, Perle, Rowny, and the entire negotiating team were sitting opposite us.

We tell them that we propose this and this. Silence. We ask them what they are waiting for, here are the documents in English and in Russian, let us discuss them. Again silence. Akhromeyev asks them: Are we discussing our text first or will you give us yours and we will start with that? The answer is silence again. The Americans kept sending each other all kinds of notes and kept whispering among themselves, and then asked for a recess. After 40 minutes we started again. We proposed to simply record the things on which we could not reach agreement, and then we would inform the General Secretary and they would inform the President. Again nothing. Things so far had probably worn poor Nitze out so much that he began reading one of the notes sent to him aloud, and then suddenly realized that we were not supposed to hear that. Another request for time-out followed. [paragraph continued]

The recess lasted almost 1 and 3/4 hours, I even mentioned that it was possible that they had fallen asleep somewhere. Finally they came and handed over the text. We read it and it turned out to be the same old stuff, smelling of mothballs, that we already knew from Geneva. Akhromeyev asked Nitze: What is the difference between these proposals and the proposals submitted by you on 18 September? There was suddenly a silence I have never experienced in my life. At last, Nitze said that they were identical. There were some more questions, and then we said we would now leave to speak to the leadership. We boarded the ship at 2 o'clock in the morning (Gorbachev's quarters were on the ship Georg Ots) and returned after an hour. Finally, we discussed two very important issues and simply forced them to debate these issues seriously.

It was a funny night, everything was upside down and everything seemed to go in the opposite direction. I would have never thought that I would witness a scene in which Marshall Akhromeyev would keep on convincing Perle on the need for on-the-spot verification and Perle would try to avoid it by almost all means. No, no - he says -- we will publish a declaration on the cruise missiles deployed at sea, you have to believe us, we have a Congress in our country and an open society. But Akhromeyev does not give in. No, everything should be verified on site. You should carry out verification on our sites and we on yours. The debate went on somewhat like this.

Naturally, the following day Reagan hesitated between two different feelings. One could have probably been something like: Deep in my soul, I would, after all, like to enter history, and I have the possibility to do so if I now sign something that would free mankind from the great danger. On the other hand, he was not prepared for this, he was kept back and one could feel it. Later, U.S. officials said thank heavens, he succeeded in holding out. In my view Assistant Secretary of Defense Perle labeled this as a great "historic" achievement.

[Zalai] It was, after all, SDI that blocked a concrete agreement...

[Arbatov] No it was not, although the meeting on Sunday afternoon was a rather dramatic one. Imagine what they were insisting upon and why Reagan refrained from signing the agreement: Because it would place a ban on tests carried out outside the laboratory for 10 years, a period in which all nuclear arms would have to be eliminated. But even if they had the possibility to carry out tests anywhere in the coming 10 years, they would still achieve nothing by this, because this would only be a research period and there would be no arms. Gorbachev asked Reagan the following: What is the use of a system that, according to the Americans, will cost $3 billion? To defend yourself against something that would not exist? Then, Reagan came up with all kinds of excuses like, for example, the SDI would be a guarantee against madmen who might lay their hands on an atomic bomb, and even named a few politicians he considered as such. But this is totally absurd. Let us suppose that someone nevertheless lays hands on an atomic bomb; how would he launch it? SDI would be a defense shield against missiles but not against ships and planes. That is, the whole agrument was only an excuse.

Then he came up with another thing, namely, what if the Soviet Union cheats the United States and maintains a few missiles. But that is also nonsense. First, because it is impossible to hide an intercontinential ballistic missile -- the one SDI is meant to attack. Everything can be observed from outer space and it cannot be built and deployed unnoticed. Second: We take into consideration all three methods of verification, and we say that we are for the strictest three-fold verification -- national, international, and on site -- and we do not allow any kind of doubt to emerge. If, despite all this, one does not trust the other side, then what kind of agreement can one sign: no matter what one does, it means that one does not want to sign an agreement.

[Zalai] In your view, is it possible to block SDI, since this is not simply the President's dream?

[Arbatov] In my view the question should be put differently. Yes, SDI must be blocked. If we do not stop it, we have to count on a very difficult process, a process because this involves not simply the SDI, but a new and terrible round of the arms race. Beside, there are also different types of SDI. One belongs to the President and is a dream, and I do not know who else shares this dream with him. But there is another SDI too, a means of torpedoing the negotiations and in Reykjavik we could see how this type works. This is Weinberger's and Perle's SDI. There is also an SDI that, in the dream of some officials, is a means of destroying and exhausting the Soviet Union economically. There is, of course, also an SDI that wants to concentrate economic and technological resources on technological development, and there is also an SDI that regards the entire affair simply as good business.

But I would add something that seems to be very interesting. The impression that emerged in Reykjavik is that everything depends on whether the SDI tests should continue under laboratory conditions or also outside the laboratory. I was very surprised by this, and I did not understand very well why Reagan or the U.S. experts had not asked us about what we meant exactly by laboratory tests. It seems that they did not ask us because they did not want any kind of agreement. It is possible that they were looking for an excuse to reject the entire agreement.

[Zalai] You mean that it is possible that in that case SDI was only an excuse for the Reagan administration to avoid an agreement?

[Arbatov] I have such a feeling. In my opinion they were not ready for an agreement, and what they could use to block such an agreement is completely irrevelant. They will also change only under great pressure, because these are different people, with a different way of thinking, and people who are related to the arms race. I think that every step is opposed by these people. They tried to make use of everything, and the President's "favorite child" -- the SDI program which, in their view, "provides defense" against a nuclear attack -- came just at the right moment. However, at the Geneva summit the two leaders came to the right conclusion -- also put down in writing -- that there can be no victor in a nuclear war. The axiom of our age, therefore, is that nothing can defend us from nuclear arms except their elimination. This political process has now gained tremendous encouragement.

[Zalai] In Reykjavik the Soviet Union made several unilateral concessions on various issues. How do you justify this?

[Arbatov] This is a complex question. In his television address, Gorbachev spoke about the fact that we ourselves were also gradually learning a lot and were breaking away from stereotypes and prejudices. Therefore, the question of where the limit of compromises and concessions lies is very much a relative one. It has turned out that certain non-exceedable limits are not in fact so. The firm reserves offered by the strategic balance are also clear today. Taking a better look, it also becomes clear that the compromises were made not to the Americans but to common sense.

There are, of course, limits, and these were shown by Reykjavik or the affair of the diplomats. Our leadership can also be very flexible, but also as hard as marble. We are well aware of the area where another step would already threaten our essential interests, and we do not go beyond that limit. We will see what happens next, but this much is already clear: A very interesting situation has emerged and our new tactics and flexibility have confused the Americans. Some of them frankly said that the most tragic thing would be if the Soviet Union were to accept the Western proposals.

[Zalai] Following Reykjavik, Mikhail Gorbachev said that the doors would stay open. There are, however, Soviet experts who say that it is impossible to arrive at an agreement with Reagan. What is your opinion?

[Arbatov] The next 2 years will show whether it is possible to come to an agreement with him or not. But chances are dwindling with the passing of every month. Knowing the U.S. experts, I feel that even if Reagan came to an agreement, these people would sabotage his decision in the course of these 2 years. I fear that very much. But we are not naive people either. We do not believe -- although we would very much have liked to -- that we can succeed in turning the course of events in 2 days. We know that kchange can only be the result of a political process, and in Reykjavik we did a lot for this process.

[Zakai] Let us now reverse the question. There are experts who believe that the Soviet Union must come to an agreement with Reagan because he is strong enough to get the agreements accepted?

[Arbatov] We have had agreements signed both with conservative and liberal U.S. Administrations. Our best relations were in Roosevelt's time and then in Nixon's time. I would say that this depends, after all, on the general situation. Why would we not want to come to an agreement with Reagan? We want an agreement as soon as possible. Primarily, because we are aware of the dangers inherent in the arms race and in tension. It also makes a difference if we succeed in concentrating far greater means, resources, and brains on peaceful activity rather than on defense.

[Zalai] Last time you gave an interview to our newspaper, in February 1985, you said "We have not yet received an answer to the most important question: What does Washington want?" Now, after Geneva and Reykjavik, do you think there is already a answer?

[Arbatov] If I wanted to be very polite then I would say that we have not received it yet. If I speak quite frankly, I will say that we have received it. A lot of people in Washington want to follow the old ways and, at the same time, other people are coming forward who regard this old way as impossible and dangerous. I believe that, following the Congressional elections held this week, the debate in the United States will become stronger. Both parties find themselves in a complex situation. The essence of the problem is the nature of the Reagan administration. Instead of politics, it took up the characteristics of a Hollywood ad-machine but this could not lead to solving the problems but only to postponing them. No matter who comes, he will have to take this into account. The Republicans are in a different situation because the struggle begins with who should take Reagan's place, and nothing is yet clear with the Democrats either. But in my view the Americans cannot e hypnotized forever, and so, sooner or later, the kind of answer they should give to the real issues, and thus to the challenge of our new policy and our new way of thinking will become a matter of unavoidable debate in the United States.

[Zalai] In the midterm elections in the United States, the Democratic Party also gained a majority in the Senate in addition to the House. In your opinion how can this fact affect the President's situation in the coming 2 years?

[Arbatov] The Democratic majority in the Congress will undoubtedly cause difficulties in the relations between the administrtion and the Congress, for example, from now on, the Democrats will be able to decide on the issues to be presented to Congress. The last 2 years, therefore, promise to be difficult for the Reagan administration, but not only because of this. The election was a good reflection of the political situation, because Reagan himself threw everything onto the scales.

In addition, he tried to present SDI as a main issue and he put it almost in a McCarthyite way: If you vote Democrat then you vote for Gorbachev instead of the President of the United States. But they lost nevertheless.

Of course, we will have to seriously analyze the outcome of the elections and that needs time. I am not convinced that dissatisfaction with the President's foreign policy played a great role in the final results, but it is clear that the budget deficit and everything else that is connected with the astronomical military expenditures did play a great role in the outcome of the elections.

[Zalai] You also mentioned that the U.S. leading circles are trying to destroy the Soviet Union economically with the arms race and the SDI. Reagan's most conservative followers urge the President to refrain from signing any kind of agreement with Moscow because such an agreement might ease the acceleration of the Soviet social and economic development. In your view, what kind of effect can such an effort have?

[Arbatov] The aim of these efforts is to weaken us from an economic and social policy point of view, and to cause us difficulties. This is no doubt one of the aspects of the U.S. policy and also the reason behind the arms race. This trend has been characteristic of the current administration from the beginning. A good example: In its defense guidelines for the years 1984-88, the United States set the goal of making obsolete the Soviet investments in defense made so far by expanding the arms race into a new sphere, the most expensive one ever. We are aware of this danger and of course we are doing everything to make these plans end in failure. We will not follow this road and this is also clear from the way we have approached "Star Wars." We will not follow a road suggested to us, that is the "Star Wars" road of astronomical expenditures and financial collapse. According to our scientists, there are dozens of incomparably cheaper methods of defeating this SDI. It is true that we would also like to avoid these cheaper methods, because these too will cost us a lot.

But there are limits to the possibilities of even such rich countries as the United States, and SDI is not cheap for the Americans either. Therefore, I think we will succeed in changing the world situation after all, to an extent that it will enable radical disarmament steps.

[Zalai] After Reykjavik the media quoted you as saying that "SDI brought the negotiations to a dead-end." Ultimately, however, you have just considered radical disarmament steps to be possible. How should we interpret this?

[Arbatov] If we talk about a long-term period, then I am an optimist because I cannot imagine that the current irrational stipulation will last for long, if not for other reasons, then at least for economic ones. In the long term, the fact that people have never before understood the danger of nuclear war so well is also a cause for optimism. Reykjavik also played a very important role in this respect. It enabled people to realize that it is possible and we must come to an agreement on eliminating the nuclear danger.

If we speak of shorter periods, however, say 1 year or the next 2 years, then I will be much more careful. It seems that in 3-4 months we will see whether we still succeed in doing something during Reagan's presidency or not. We have the doors open, but the Americans have to understand that they cannot force us to surrender.

[Zalai] Thank you for your interview.

KARPOV: U.S. 'REVISING' REYKJAVIK 'ACCORDS'

LD132325 Moscow TASS in English 2321 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Geneva November 14 TASS -- The central event of the latest round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons, which determined the content and character of the work of the delegations in the closing phase, was the meeting of the Soviet and the U.S. leaders in Reykjavik on October 11-12, the head of the Soviet delegation to the talks on nuclear and space weapons, Viktor Karpov, said in a statement. The results of that meeting created a new situation in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, including at the ongoing talks.

The main things is that a realistic opportunity has appeared, if the sides agree on further compliance with and strengthening of the regime of the ABM Treaty, to reach accords on deep cuts in strategic offensive weapons and the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and thus open the prospect for the total elimination of nuclear weapons, as the Soviet programme for nuclear disarmament, announced on January 15, 1986, envisions.

The agreements practically reached in Reykjavik are directly related to the problems which are the subject of the Geneva talks. That is why the delegations should now make everything possible for the Reykjavik agreements to be translated into practice.

The Reykjavik meeting culminated in the coincidence of the positions of the Soviet and U.S. leaders on the elimination of all nuclear weapons, with the U.S. President agreeing to an even shorter schedule than that initially proposed in the Soviet statement of January 15, 1986. Understanding was reached on reductions at the first stage, before the end of 1991, of all the components of the sides' strategic triads. A formula for the solution of the problem of medium-range missiles was approved: There would be no Soviet or American missiles of that class in Europe. The only obstacle to the implementation of these measures, leading to nuclear disarmament, was American SDI, the implementation of which would mean that a way of obtaining one-sided military superiority by one of the sides, clearly the USA, would remain open.

In view of the positive achievements of Reykjavik and the causes which prevented the finalization of the accords, the Soviet delegation tabled at the latest round a complex of new major proposals on the entire range of the problems of nuclear and space weapons. These proposals constitute a detailed programme for reaching agreements on the basis of the Reykjavik understandings. The Soviet programme is giving a good impetus to the talks and makes it possible to reach mutually acceptable solutions in strict accord with the principle of equality and equal security within a reasonably short timeframe.

The radical character of the Soviet proposals and the fact that they are leading the sides into the phase of concrete practical decisions on deep cuts in nuclear weapons to the point of their eventual elimination make it necessary to take decisions comprehensively on all the aspects of those proposals on cuts in strategic offensive weapons, the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, the strengthening of the ABM Treaty and the termination of nuclear testing. Any other approach would mean the upsetting of the balance of the security interests of the sides, the balance of compromises, which underlies the comprehensive solution proposed by the Soviet Union.

Regrettably, it was precisely that goal that the American side set out to achieve at the talks, as the results of the round demonstrated. Its stand, aimed at revising the Reykjavik accords, blocks the translation of those accords into the language of diplomatic documents.

The American side is still opposed to blocking the channel of the introduction of weapons into outer space and refuses to consider any proposals which would restrict its "Star Wars" programme in one way or another. Contrary to what was agreed upon in Reykjavik, the American side talks about eliminating only ballistic missiles rather than all the strategic offensive weapons, clearly hoping to secure one-sided advantage to the prejudice of Soviet security. The American side is also pursuing a line of the continued arms race and the growing level of nuclear confrontation in problems related to medium-range missiles.

The position taken by the U.S. delegation to the talks since Reykjavik is worrying. The natural question is what goals the American side is going to pursue. The Soviet side would like to hope that during the interval between the latest and the next round of the talks Washington will carefully study the Soviet proposals and that the U.S. delegation will return to Geneva not with its old luggage but with a position which would make it possible to formulate practical measures to realize the positive assets of Reykjavik.

GENEVA NEGOTIATORS BEGIN TALKS ON TEST CESSATION

LD131716 Moscow TASS In English 1708 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Geneva November 13 TASS -- The third round of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the discontinuation of nuclear tests started here today. The Soviet delegation is led by Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy.

U.S. PREPARES 13TH NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

LD130702 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 13 TASS -- An underground nuclear explosion is being prepared in the United States.

The U.S. Department of Energy reports that an underground nuclear test of a tremendous yield -- about 150 kilotons -- will be conducted Friday morning at the Nevada test site.

The department called on the residents of the nearby areas to remain calm, warning that an earth tremor will be felt during the test code-named Gascon.

That will be this year's 13th nuclear explosion officially announced by the U.S. Government.

ACADEMICIAN ASSESSES RECENT CEMA MEETINGS

LD131854 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast, video talk by Academician Oleg Timofeyevich Bogomolov, director of the Institute of the Economics of the World Socialist System]

[Text] The last 2 weeks in November are marked by important events in the relations between the CEMA participant-countries. A regular session of the CEMA council was recently held in Bucharest and in Moscow a meeting of first and general secretaries of the fraternal parties was held.

There was nothing extraordinary or unusual in these conferences: The government and party leaders meet regularly in order to discuss urgent issues and the development of the new society, to exchange information and views and to consult with one another.

Clearly, when high level leaders gather around a round table it is a question of very major and fundamental issues, issues of strategy. And as we know from the concluding report on the Moscow meeting there was indeed discussion of cardinal issues relating to the further development and improvement of cooperation between the socialist countries. Clearly, the state of affairs in each of the socialist countries is different, but at the same time they come across a number of common problems and with the need to make fuller use of the advantages of socialism to accelerate scientific and technical progress, to raise labor productivity and to establish a socialist way of life.

There remain several difficulties and unsolved questions in these areas and there is a need to consult and exchange experience.

As we know from the concluding report, problems relating to the further deepening of economic cooperation between the CEMA countries were also given special attention. They were discussed in detail at the CEMA session, but there are also major issues which require attention from the party leaders.

Considerable success has been achieved in this cooperation. However, many aspects of its development are a source of concern to the CEMA participants, in particular, the insufficient dynamism in expanding goods turnover and the low quality of many of the goods supplied to each other -- these goods are not up to world standards.

Due attention was also devoted to production specialization among the countries and to scientific, technical and production cooperation -- the principal lines along which the mutual good turnover can expand.

In short, many questions arise in the course of the CEMA countries's mutual relations and these demand discussion and solutions.

IZVESTIYA ON SOVIET INITIATIVES; U.S. 'ISOLATED'

PM131431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondents V. Matveyev and N. Novikov report: "Vienna: High Responsibility"]

[Text] On 10 November the participants in the Vienna meeting began exchanging opinions on the fulfillment of the provisions of the Final Act and the Madrid final document and on ways to move forward in the process begun in Helsinki in 1975. One is closely linked with the other. What is needed is not debate for debate's sake but an orientation toward work that will ensure for years to come the development of all-European cooperation in all the main directions: military, political, economic, and humanitarian.

This is the Soviet Union's viewpoint expounded in the speech of Yu. B. Kashlev, our delegation head, at the meeting on that same day. He recalled that over the years since the Helsinki accords were adopted the USSR has advanced dozens of major initiatives addressed to Europe and embracing a broad spectrum of security problems. "The progress made in Stockholm," the Soviet spokesman pointed out, "makes it possible to really begin examining a new generation of confidence- and security-building measures, as well as questions of disarmament." The Stockholm conference could tackle them at its next stage.

The Soviet spokesman pointed in his speech to the need to extend to the Mediterranean the confidence-building measures that have already proven their worth in international practice, up to and including the withdrawal of the U.S. and Soviet military fleets from the Mediterranean.

Our country advocates the further broadening of economic, scientific, and technical ties on a broad European scale. This cooperation is still significantly hindered by the practice of certain Western countries, particularly the United States -- a practice which runs counter to the Final Act's provisions: "boycotts," "embargoes," and other discriminatory measures in the way of international trade.

The Soviet spokesman dwelt in detail on the state of affairs in the humanitarian sphere. He pointed out that it must be rid of all kinds of speculations, hypocrisy, and attempts to interfere in other countries' internal sovereign affairs.

To conclude the Vienna meeting with weighty accords -- this is the spirit in which the USSR delegation will act.

Among the other delegates, U.S. spokesman W. Zimmerman addressed the meeting. Journalists had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with his speech. He spoke for about half an hour. And said not a word about disarmament! As though the problem does not exist. The U.S. delegation head's speech was couched from start to finish in a "cold war" spirit. The speaker was virtually up in arms against the very process of all-European cooperation when, under the guise of "defending human rights," he tried to excite passions with slander and fabrications against the socialist countries.

By taking this "line," the official U.S. spokesmen essentially pit themselves against all the other delegates. The Vienna meeting has not been convened for exercises in the spirit of "psychological warfare." It is faced with great tasks of vital importance to our continent. And those who would like to push these tasks into the background will inevitably find themsleves isolated.

REPORTS, COMMENTARIES HIT U.S. ARMS TO IRAN

Reagan Admission Cited

LD140848 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0659 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Washington, 14 Nov (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

Speaking on U.S. television, President Reagan has admitted that the United States supplied arms to Iran, but only "in modest quantities."

The President put forward a very original argument in order to justify the supply of arms to a country that is in a state of war with Iraq, about which the administration has more than once proclaimed "strict neutrality." In supplying weapons to Iran, the President stated, the United States is striving to help...to end the war between Iran and Iraq.

Apparently, as the President reported, he signed a secret directive 6 months ago. He described it as a "secret diplomatic initiative" in relation to Iran. Reagan frankly admitted that the purpose of this "initiative," including the supply of arms to Iran, was to "obtain a certain degree of access and influence within Iran, just as in Iraq." It was precisely with this in mind that the President, as he himself stated, sanctioned the supply of arms to Iran, as well as the "secret talks with those with whom we" -- that is the United States -- "have maintained contacts." The President declined to make it clear with whom such contacts were maintained, just as he declined to say to whom the U.S. weapons were actually being passed. Such "stony silence" confirms that Washington obviously intended to safeguard the opportunity to interfere in Iran's internal affairs. Unnamed "high-ranking representatives of the administration," cited by the UPI agency, have made unequivocal interpretations on this score. This is what they have said, the agency writes: In January the President signed a secret directive, which represented a deviation from declared policy toward Iran, and sanctioned the supply of arms to Iran in our own interests in order to gain the favor of moderate elements in Iran. In other words, stakes are being placed on pro-U.S. circles in that country. Yes, strictly speaking, it is not just a matter of interference in Iran's affairs. Judging from what the President said, the "secret initiative" pursues much more far-reaching objectives. It was not without reason that he emphasized the "critically important geographical" -- that is, strategic -- position of Iran as well as the fact that both Iran and the neighboring Near East countries have supplies of oil at their disposal.

The President has not only denied that U.S. arms were delivered to Iran directly from the United States but also from other countries. [sentence as received] However, it is remarkable that when listing the countries which, according to reports that have emerged, played the role of go-betweens in delivering the U.S. military supplies to Iran, he did not mention such an obedient weapon of U.S. policy as Israel, while it was namely from Israel, as the press testifies, that large deliveries of U.S. arms to Iran were taking place.

To justify the hegemonic intentions of the United States in relation to Iran and the entire region of the Near East and southwest Asia, the President submitted quite a fantastic "argument," stating that the United States is saving Iran from "Soviet domination."

In fact the real aims of Washington's strategy in these regions have long been no secret to anyone. By supplying arms to Iran, Washington intends to interfere directly in the Iran-Iraq war, allowing it no opportunity to die down, because it, first of all, weakens all these countries and, secondly, undermines the positions of the Arab world in the struggle against Israeli aggression.

UPI stresses that Reagan's address was arranged by the White House in such a way that he was isolated from representatives of press and public. By this the President was saved from "awkward" questions and the need to give answers to them. However, it is already clear now that his admission and fantastic claims will hardly deflect the wave of criticism of the administration's policy in relation to Iran, including criticism in the United States itself. Immediately after the President's address Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, said that he had advised L. Hamilton, chairman of the Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, to organize immediately an investigation into the methods and goals of this policy.

TASS: U.S. Shows 'Hypocrisy'

LD132052 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 13 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Analyzing the actions of the incumbent U.S. Administration on the international scene, future historians are likely unanimously to award it top honours in hypocrisy and duplicity. Anyway, there is every reason to say already today that political scandals have become routine in the White House. Hardly passions subside over the exposure of one deception when another becomes public knowledge.

The exposure of Washington's secret contacts with Tehran is gathering momentum, like a snowball rushing down a mountain slope, and new details are coming to light. There are trips of personalities with close contacts with the President to the Iranian capital on false passports and -- with a Bible autographed by the President. It is not yet clear if the book contained only the scriptures or also new proposals on U.S. arms supplies. New because it has now become obvious that these supplies have been carried out for a long time, by sea and by air, through Italy and Israel, by American pilots from Miami and by their as yet anonymous fellow gun-runners.

Questions are coming thick and fast at the White House. How can continuous statements on "uncompromising fight against international terrorism" be understood in the light of these facts? How can these facts be tallied with repeated official assurances to the Arab League on U.S. "strict neutrality" in the Iranian-Iraqi war? How about honouring Washington's commitment not to supply arms to countries which are in the state of armed conflict?

In reply, Washington is merely mumbling incomprehensibly about "concern" over the fate of American hostages, whom the administration supposedly tried to get released. Supposedly! [TASS punctuation as received] Mr. McFarlane, who made a secret trip to Tehran, himself said that his actions had been prompted by "long-term strategic relations" between the USA and Iran. Those who were immediately involved in the operation, the TV company CBS says, make it clear that the cause of the operation was not so much the hostages as an attempt to restore diplomatic relations with Iran.

One more detail deserves attention: the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine says that the "Tehran operation" was prepared by Oliver North, a White House and National Security Council employee who is coordinating U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan Contras and who has drawn up a policy of misinformation against Libya. Some "fight on terrorism"...

According to reports coming in from Washington, President Reagan is unhappy with his administration's public relations fiasco. But what can he expect from the public on an administration which lies to it at every step? In the early 1950s, Senator Mccarthy was asked in Congress if he had any notion of decency. A pertinent question which has lost none of its relevance.

Solovyev: 'Trust is at Stake'

OW140851 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0300 GMT 13 Nov 86

[From the Novosti newscast; Vsevolod Solovyev commentary]

[Text] After U.S. secret ties with Iran were made known, a scandal, which continues, broke out in Washington. Our commentary.

[Solovyev] Hello comrades. What is at stake here is trust in the present administration. Regan, White House chief of staff, was forced to admit this. For 6 years the Reagan administration has called on its allies to refrain from dealing with Iran. However, the exposure of not only the administration's contacts with this country, but also of its weapons trade, is a clear contradiction to official policy, and is also a glaring contradiction to the public sermons that President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and Secretary of Defense Weinberger have read to their Western allies, writes THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The White House is attempting to present its case in such a way as to show that the secret ties with Iran were brought by President Reagan's concern for the fate of the Americans who were taken hostage by the terrorist Islamic Jihad organization, which is thought to be pro-Iranian. It was then, 18 months ago, that a decision was made in Washington to secretly cooperate with Iran. However, more and more the facts show otherwise.

The hostages turned out to be mere pawns in a game the United States is conducting in the Near East to escalate the Iran-Iraq conflict and to strengthen its own strategic position there.

Washington still cannot reconcile itself to the loss of Iran 8 years ago when the Shah's regime fell. It was hoped in the White House that secret cooperation with Iran would contribute to better relations with those political figures and military leaders in Iran who aspire to inherit from the aging Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The secret U.S. delivery of weapons to Iran has exposed the hypocrisy of American policies, and thrown light on the real goals of the White House, which has heated to the utmost the Persian Gulf situation to achieve further penetration in that region.

Ivanov Commentary

LD132326 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Viktor Ivanov Commentary]

[Text] The United States Congress has opened hearings on major thefts of arms and other military equipment and their sale to countries situated in areas of armed conflicts. Viktor Ivanov comments, and this is what he writes:

The scandal began when thefts were revealed of arms and spare parts at the aircraft-carrier Kitty Hawk. An inquiry has found that the stolen materials, more than $10 million's worth, were delivered primarily to Iran. The culprits now serving prison sentences have been giving evidence in the course of the congressional hearings. It is not ruled out that in the light of the latest developments they will call in question the justice of the sentences passed on them. It has become known that the activity that has cost them prison terms has been pursued with impunity by a number of officials who enjoyed connivance of high quarters. The Union of Danish Seamen has said that thousands of tons of American military cargoes have been delivered to the area of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Since September a permanent sea link has been in operation by which the newest American weapons have been delivered to Israel which, in turn, sent older types of arms to Iran. A spokesman for the Union of Danish Seamen has said that such deliveries can be carried out only with official permission. Incidentally, Washington has not denied the fact that American weapons have been delivered to Iran. It has indirectly acknowledged the unlawfulness of such deliveries because its embargo introduced in 1979 remains in effect. Moreover there have been reports in the press that the plans for armed shipments were approved at the highest level as early as 18 months ago.

Attempts are now being made to justify this move by the desire to secure the release of Americans held captive in Lebanon by a grouping allegedly linked with Iran. The military observer of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Drew Middleton, says that in reality this argument is a camouflage. The administration's real aim is to put Iran back in the sphere of American influence thereby strengthening the United States' positions in the Persian Gulf area and the Middle EAst.

Washington's actions in relation to the Iran-Iraq conflict fit in perfectly with its foreign policy. They are in line with the undeclared war against Nicaragua, the occupation of Grenada, the air raid against Libyan cities in April, armed interference in Lebanon, and so on and so forth. There is an official body which has in effect assumed the right to decide United States foreign policy and put it into practice, the President's National Security Council, where senior posts are occupied mainly by high-ranking army officers. The American television network, CBS, says that they have great influence which makes it possible to direct covert operations right from the White House without any control by Congress or government bodies. This is being done in violation of international law. There have been reports that the Americans taken to court for illegal trade in arms now say that they acted within the framework of a joint American-Israeli operation to deliver military materials to Iran. There is a tape recording of evidence given by one of the accused who confirmed that the operation was approved by the National Security Council. It is very likely that the next step by the thieves will be to demand rehabilitation on the pretext that they too sought to protect American vital interests.

Senators Demand Investigation

LD131952 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 13 TASS -- The U.S. Administration tries to hush up a political scandal that broke out in connection with secret deliveries to U.S. arms to Iran.

President Reagan held a meeting with the congressional leadership in the White House on Wednesday. Nothing was reported about the meeting in advance. It lasted for two hours and was attended by Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Attorney-General Edwin Meese, CIA Director William Casey, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs John Poindexter and White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan. Even the enumeration of those who took part in the meeting shows that the administration is not a little concerned over the revelation of secret contacts with Iran. A brief statement of the White House circulated after the meeting said only that the President had informed them of the recent developments in the U.S.-Iranian relations and problems pertaining to them.

As local observers note, however, the aim of the meeting held urgently in the White House was to dampen indignation on the Capitol Hill caused by reports about secret deliveries of arms and ammunition to Iran, the deliveries that had been made with active participation of the United States "strategic ally" in the Middle East, Israel. Several days ago a number of senators demanded that a special congressional investigation into these reports be started. Even those political figures who have always went [word as received] along with the administration have expressed displeasure over the actions of the White House. If reports about secret U.S. deliveries to Iran are confirmed, this will be the greatest mistake ever made by the USA, said Republican Senator Barry Goldwater who resigns from the post of chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Any deliveries of U.S. armaments to Iran mean a violation of United States laws, said Democratic Congressman Howard Berman.

IZVESTIYA CONDEMNS VOA CLAIMS ON ENERGY USAGE

PM130005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Mikheyev "Rejoinder": "People Who Live in Glass Houses..."]

[Text] The Voice of America bosses' lack of discretion can only be compared with their lack of conscientiousness. The other day, striking a mentor-like pose, they began lecturing Soviet people about... saving energy resources. They cited themselves as models to be emulated. "In the last decade," the "voice" reported, "the Western economies have reacted to the increased price of energy by economizing, and now the West is more economical in its use of energy for producing goods, for consumption in cars, and for heating homes."

Clearly, people at headquarters of the "voice" prefer not to go into the roots of the "energy crisis" that hit the leading Western industrial powers. But they should. Back then, in the seventies, the uncontrolled sway of the Western oil monopolies clased for the first time with the will of the oil producing and exporting countries, which stated their legitimate interests.

Incidentally, even today the United States continues to dictate the "rules of the game," pumping "black gold" from dozens of countries on advantageous terms. Via complex intrigues it not only holds back but often pushes down oil prices on the world market. It remains the largest oil consumer, burning more fuel than many countries put together.

Reproaching the Soviet Union for its wastefulness, the authors of the broadcast came to the "global" conclusion that the whole problem allegedly lies with the socialist economic system, which "lacks an effective mechanism for setting realistic prices." This is interesting -- what does the Voice of America mean by "realistic prices." They would do better to ask ordinary Americans. No, not the homeless. They are a special case. They should ask their own very well-off citizens with roofs over their heads and steady jobs. I mean those whose mailboxes regularly contain domestic heating bills.

According to official figures, in 1983 U.S. consumers had to pay 3 dollars 1 cent for each kilowatt-hour and 3 dollars 9 cents for each cubic meter of gas. Accounting for inflation, these tariffs have now shot up. They are "realistic prices" -- you cannot get more real.

Just how many times has the Voice of America tried to seek "defects" in the socialist economy in order to concoct farfetched arguments leading to the same old thesis that the entire system as a whole is inefficient? But it is forgetting the English proverb: People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

ADM CROWE INTERVIEW IN FINNISH PAPER CRITICIZED

PM071123 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 86 First Edition p 3

[L. Savanin "Rejoinder": "In a Distorting Mirror"]

[Text] The Finnish newspaper HELSINGIN SANOMAT has published an interview with Admiral W. Crowe, chief of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, who was in Finland on an official visit. In it the American guest generously complimented the Finns on their "political maturity and peace of mind" and emphasized that Finland's foreign policy status accords in the highest degree with "the interests of the free Western world and has a favorable influence on equilibrium throughout the region."

I do not think the Finnish people need such compliments. Traveling a complex and thorny section of path in history, they themselves found the line that is known in the world for its peace-loving thrust and enjoys deserved recognition. The example of Finland, which is underpinned in its foreign policy activity by the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance with the Soviet Union, convincingly shows how, guided by truly national interests, a country that has embarked on the path of peaceful coexistence can enhance its international prestige.

The Soviet Union values highly Finland's efforts to preserve a stable situation in the north of Europe and the continuity and realism of its foreign policy course. For its part, our country has repeatedly confirmed its adherence to the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the region in the belief that such zones are the real way to a nuclear-free Europe.

In the interview Crowe expatiated at length on tension in northern Europe. And he groundlessly maintained that the Soviet Union is to blame for this. [paragraph continues]

As for the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the region and the increase in the number and scale of NATO exercises held there, in the admiral's opinion this is "symbolic" support for the northern NATO countries.

Mr Crowe's assessments of the results of the Stockholm conference were equally "modest." According to him, it was unable to do anything to ease tension in the waters off the European Continent.

Of course, many things still could not be agreed on in Stockholm. However -- and the progressive public points this out -- the Stockholm document, which embodies the collective efforts of all countries, represents a package of political and military measures leading to a reduction in military confrontation in Europe. And if NATO had displayed good will and the desire to reach a compromise at an earlier stage of the conference, we could probably have been speaking even now of unprecedented steps to stabilize the situation on the European Continent, including the maritime expanses.

The transatlantic guest also tried to comment on the results of the Reykjavik meeting. In this, however, he chose a very "original" version of their interpretation. While acknowledging certain progress in the Soviet-American dialogue, Crowe accused the Soviet Union of "bringing up a completely new element at the talks not in the final hours but in the final minutes" and claimed that "the United States had no time left at all to weigh, analyze, and study that proposal."

But it is not a matter of minutes, hours, or even days, as Mr Crowe tries to maintain. The fact that the accords in Reykjavik did not take the shape of practical agreements clearly reflects attempts by certain U.S. circles to fix the clock of history their own clockface showing the passing of time not forward but backward, as in a distorting mirror.

Assessing the results of the Soviet-America meeting, President M. Koivisto of Finland declared: "The Reykjavik talks have brought the international dialogue on disarmament issues to a completely new stage. The results achieved there are exceptionally valuable. There is no going back to the time before Reykjavik." This is precisely the attitude of the Finnish people and of all people of good will in the world to the results of the meeting in the Icelandic capital. They will not accept the political ruses of Mr Crowe and such people, who are now seeking to bury everything positive achieved in Reykjavik. Peace-loving mankind sees in these actions the stubborn resistance of the American military-industrial complex to the elaboration of practical decisions to curb the arms race and totally eliminate nuclear weapons.

JAPANESE OFFICIALS OPEN TALKS IN MOSCOW

OW140041 Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, Nov. 13 KYODO -- Senior Foreign Ministry officials of Japan and the Soviet Union met here Thursday to discuss the international situation. However, they did not take up Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposed trip to Japan.

The opening of the two-day working-level meeting was held between Shinichi Yanai, deputy minister for foreign affairs, and Mikhails S. Kapitsa, Soviet vice foreign minister.

Japanese officials said that at the outset of the meeting Yanai welcomed the dialogue and exchange of views being made between Japan and the Soviet Union on negotiations for a peace treaty, including the northern territorial issue. He stressed that the two nations must make efforts to correct the situation that has left them without concluding a peace treaty pending settlement of the territorial problem over the past years, the officials said. Japan and the Soviet Union normalized relations in 1956 but failed to sign a peace treaty because the Soviet Union refused to return four small islands off Hokkaido which it occupied at the end of World War II.

Kapitsa was quoted as saying his country is prepared to further expand the bilateral dialogue, such as regular foreign ministerial talks. He also called for the holding of "constructive talks between the two nations," and added that he may visit Japan twice before the end of this year.

Officials said the first day of the two day talks was devoted to the exchange of views on the international situation. The Soviet side, they said, did not bring up the question of Gorbachev's trip to Japan. Kapitsa told Yanai that relations between China and the Soviet Union are progressing and that relations between the Soviet Union and North Korea are stable. He charged that recent Japan-U.S. military exercises in Hokkaido, in which U.S. Air Force warplanes deployed in South Korea participated for the first time, were directed at the Soviet Union.

Yanai stressed that the drill was defensive in nature and said the Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles in Asia and the reinforcement of Soviet troops on the islands off Hokkaido are making bilateral relations difficult.

PRAVDA HITS JAPANESE 'PRESSURE' ON S. PACIFIC

PM121439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Tightening the Noose"]

[Text] Tokyo has decided to sharply step up ties with the island states in the South Pacific. The staff of diplomatic and trade missions is hastily being beefed up. Trips by influential delegations, including a visit by Foreign Minister T. Kuranari, are planned. A special headquarters to coordinate measures to influence this region has been set up at the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

Why has Tokyo suddenly focused its attention on the southern Pacific? Official circles make no secret of the fact that this is being done at Washington's insistence, "in order to counter Soviet penetration of the region." Every available means has supposedly to be employed to keep the island states in the area of Western influence, because the Soviet Union "has shown interest in them."

Does this mean that Moscow has decided point-blank to follow Washington's example and deploy nuclear weapons on the islands or set up military bases there? By no means! "The USSR intends to fish in what the United States considers muddy Pacific waters," is the way THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR described it metaphorically. Washington, the newspaper explains, has treated the small island states with disrespect (it refused to recognize the rights to the fishing resources in a 200-mile economic zone). And now the USSR has concluded an agreement with one of the states -- Kiribati -- under which it is prepared to pay for permission to fish for tuna in its waters.

This was sufficient to cause a commotion in Pearl Harbor, where the headquarters of the commander, U.S. Armed Forces, Pacific as if another surprise attack, another Pearl Harbor, were imminent. "The Soviet threat has markedly increased!," Admiral James Lyons exclaimed. "The accord with Kiribati is only the beginning. The Russians are planning approaches to Fiji and Vanuatu. This makes you think about the prospects of the destabilization of the Pacific on the lines of what happened in Grenada and the Caribbean."

Admiral Lyons got so carried away bandying about the bugaboo of the "Soviet threat" that he unwittingly let the cat out of the bag. The cause of the alarm in Washington and Tokyo is not Soviet fishermen, of course. What is worrying the champions of a "Far East NATO" is the spread of antinuclear sentiments in the southern Pacific. There is New Zealand, for instance, which has banned port calls by ships carrying nuclear weapons, and there is the decision by the 13-state South Pacific forum to conclude a treaty banning the deployment, production, and testing of nuclear weapons in the region.

And so Tokyo is suddenly faced with the task of pressuring the island states with a neocolonialist range of economic and financial levers. And -- against the unruly -- military measures, too, could be found. The U.S. admiral did not let slip the remark about Grenada without reason...

TASS NOTES U.S. TO DEPLOY LANCE MISSILES IN ROK

LD141127 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo November 14 TASS -- The command of the U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea announced today that a Lance missile battalion would be deployed in the area of the demilitarised zone of the Korean peninsula in the next few months. According to Kyodo Tsushin News Agency, the range of the missiles is 120 kilometres.

The decision to reinforce the U.S. occupation force in South Korea with Lance missiles was taken in April this year.

ALIYEV, LAO LEADER HOLD TALKS IN VIENTIANE

LD131454 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane November 12 TASS -- A meeting was held here today between Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos, and a CPSU delegation headed by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first deputy of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Phomvihan cordially thanked the Soviet Union for fraternal solidarity and support in peaceful, constructive work, in defending the revolutionary gains of Laos. Enthusiastic approval was expressed for the efforts by the CPSU and other fraternal parties directed at strengthening unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community. The participants in the conversation expressed satisfaction with the fruitful development of Soviet-Laotian cooperation and stressed the importance of the further perfection of diverse ties between the CPSU and the LPRP, between the USSR and Laos.

They confirmed the aspiration of the two countries to continue promoting interaction between the socialist countries in the interests of strengthening peace in the Asian and Pacific region and contributing to establishing a comprehensive system of international security.

TASS REPORTS KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN SPEECH AT CONGRESS

LD131608 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane November 13 TASS -- Imperialism, particularly American imperialism, faced with the fast growing forces of revolution and peace, especially an all-round growth of the world system of socialism, is mounting a counter-offensive, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secertary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, said here today when presenting the PRPL Central Committee's report to the Fourth Congress of the PRPL.

U.S. Imperialism, striving for world supremacy, has launched a "crusade" against communism, he went on. It provokes conflicts in many regions of the world, is feverishly stepping up the nuclear arms race and trying to spread it to space. Never before has mankind faced such a threat of nuclear catastrophe as today. But opportunities for preserving peace and international security have increased today more than ever before. Of special importance is the struggle of the peoples for peace, for observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different socio-political systems.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the international communist and working class movement, the states which have gained national independence consider it their top-priority task to fight for averting nuclear war, for preserving peace, for establishing a new just international economic order.

The region of Asia and the Pacific, Kaysone Phomvihan said, remains an area of confrontation. The paeace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, especially the all-embracing initiatives of the USSR, set forth by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok, have given a powerful impetus to the struggle for making the Asian-Pacific region a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation.

At the same time American imperialism is hurriedly implementing its Asian-Pacific doctrine, strengthening the U.S.-Japan-South Korea alliance, intensifying its ties with Thailand and other ASEAN countries, flirting with China and at the same time putting pressure on it. And all this is done in order to safeguard its interests and to fight the socialist countries and the revolutionary movement.

As to the three countries of Indochina, the forces of imperialism and hegemonism have not abandoned their hostile policy against them. They continue pursuing their strategy of subversion by using military pressure and taking various other actions in order to destabilise the domestic situation in our countries.

But all these machinations are doomed to failure. Never before have the three fraternal countries -- Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea -- been so closely united and bound by bonds of all-round cooperation as today. The spirited solidarity of the three countries of Indochina with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries and friends around the world keeps growing, the general secretary of the PRPL Central Committee stressed.

We have always been clearly aware that the Soviet Union is our strategic ally and reliable support. Strong ties with the Soviet Union are the basic principle of the foreign policy of our party and state. All victories of the revolution in Laos are inseparable from the assistance, support and valuable comradely help we have had from the CPSU, the Soviet state, the fraternal people of the Soviet Union.

Visits and exchanges of opinions between the top leaders of our parties and states, the growing cooperation in the economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields, and many other facts, convincingly testify to the close cohesion and political unity of our parties, to strong bonds of friendship existing between Laos and the Soviet Union.

Our party fully supports the Soviet Union's major initiatives aimed at stopping the nuclear arms race, removing the threat of nuclear war, ensuring peace and the security of the peoples. This was reflected in the prolongation of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. The PRPL approves of the stand taken by the USSR at the talks in Reykjavik.

We believe that improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations, normalisation of Vietnamese-Chinese relations, establishment of mutually acceptable relations between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN, and the Soviet Union's proposals will undoubtedly make an important contribution to the cause of peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region.

We have always prized and continue to prize friendship with the Chinese people and we reaffirm that we shall spare no effort to maintain this friendship. China, being a great power and a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, is responsible for peace in South-East Asia, the Asian-Pacific region and throughout the world. We sincerely wish normalisation of relations with the PRC on the basis of mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, on non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual non-aggression, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

In conclusion Kaysone Phomvihan dwelt on the tasks of strengthening the PRPL's leading role in Laotian society. He stressed that complete victory of the national democratic revolution and successes in building a new system are inseparable from the party's activities.

TASS NOTES CONCLUSION OF ALBANIAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD081445 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana. [dateline as received] The Albanian Party of Labor ended its 9th congress here today.

ATA news agency reported that the delegates had discussed and improved a report on the activities of the party's Central Committee and its future tasks, a report by the party's Central Control-and-Audit Commission, and directives concerning the 8th Five-Year Plan for developing the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in 1986-90.

The congress also elected the leading bodies of the party. Ramiz Alia was re-elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labor.

(TASS, November 8) [as received]

BEDNARSKI HEADS PZPR DELEGATION IN KIEV

LD132204 Warsaw PAP in English 1905 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Kiev, Nov. 13 -- During the second day of the stay in the Ukraine a PUWP delegation headed by PUWP CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski met with the Ukrainian Communist Party CC Secretary Vladimir Ivashko at the seat of the Party CC here.

Ivashko briefed the Polish guests on problems of socio-political situation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. He also discussed the participation of Ukrainians in the implementation of tasks laid down by the 27th CPSU Congress and of the programme of the strategy of acceleration.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION DEPARTS BUDAPEST

LD101242 Budapest MTI in English 1127 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Test] Budapest, November 10 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, which visited Hungary under the leadership of Nikolay Danilin, first vice-president of the society, has left Budapest. The delegation attended the ceremonies marking the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The delegation met Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, and Erno Lakatos, head of department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

NEW CSSR CONSUL GENERAL ARRIVES IN KIEV

AU121523 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 5 Nov 86 p 1

[RATAU report: "A Meeting in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] On 1 November V.S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, received M. Kovac, CSSR consul general in Kiev, on the latter's assuming his mission.

A friendly conversation was held.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LIGACHEV VISIT TO HELSINKI

Ligachev Statement on Arrival

PM131619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 86 First Edition page 4

["CPSU Delegation in Finland" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The delegation arrived in Helsinki on 12 November. It was greeted at the airport by Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party (SSDP); E. Liikanen, general secretary of the SSDP; L. Kangas, secretary of the SSDP, and other leading figures.

USSR Ambassador to Finland V.M. Sobolev was in the welcoming party.

In a statement at the airport Ye.K. Ligachev noted that the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union arrived in Finland at the invitation of the Social Democratic party as part of the long-standing and successfully growing contacts between our two parties.

We propose to hold talks with the leadership of the Social Democratic Party of Finland. Undoubtedly, issues of the international situation, relations between our countries and parties and cooperation of the communists and the social democrats in efforts of peace, disarmament and international security will be central in our talks. Today, after Reykjavik when struggle for nuclear disarmament has entered a qualitatively new phase, it is especially important to pool the efforts in that field of all countries, public organizations and movements and political parties regardless of their orientation.

We are bringing greetings and good wishes from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party, from the Soviet leadership and from the people of the Soviet Union to the friendly Finnish people. We wish all people in Finland success, well-being and a life of peace!

Relations between our countries rest on the firm foundation of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. We know that the policy of Soviet-Finnish friendship has won firm support from both our peoples. The promotion of good-neighborliness and cooperation between our countries is a principled and constant policy line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state.

A good deal has been done in the past decades to develop Soviet-Finnish relations. At the same time constant care has to be taken to preserve and strengthen the foundations of these relations. There is a need for patience to understand specific characteristics of each other and always to do business properly, to mutual benefit.

Soviet-Finnish relations are an example of how peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems can and must be organized. They contribute to improvements in the international climate in Nordic Europe and, in a broader context, in Europe as a whole. There are great opportunities for making Soviet-Finnish relations even more stable and dynamic and thus increasing the contribution of our countries to the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Visits Finnish Parliament

LD121757 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Helsinki 12 Nov (TASS) -- Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, visited today the Finnish Parliament, where he met Erkki Pystynen, the parliament speaker; deputy speakers Matti Kouekoski and Mikko Pesaelae; and Erkki Liikanen, chairman of the Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs.

In the course of the discussion the state of friendly Soviet-Finnish relations was given a positive appraisal and it was noted that the widening of the contacts between Soviet and Finnish parliamentarians has become an effective direction in their development. Both sides reaffirmed their interest in widening the interaction between the parliaments of the two countries for the cause of strengthening of international security, curbing the arms race and above all the nuclear arms race, and deepening the relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland.

Visit to Lenin's Helsinki Home

LD131305 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Comrade Ligachev, which is in Helsinki at the invitation of the leadership of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, today visited the house in a working-class district of the city in which Vladimir Ilich Lenin lived in August-September 1917. The delegation acquainted itself with the exhibition. Comrade Ligachev laid flowers at the memorial plaque on the building and singed the museum's visitors' book. The head of the CPSU delegation laid flowers at the tomb of Urho Kekkonen, for many years the president of the Finnish Republic and an oustanding statesman and politician of Finland who made a great contribution to strengthening goodneighborliness and cooperation between the people of our countries. The delegation made a trip to the ship of the Waertsila firm where it familiarized itself with the progress of the building of a new icebreaker for the Soviet Union.

Meets Prime Minister Sorsa

LD131550 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Helsinki November 13 TASS -- Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met today Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Finland.

During the talk they raised questions connected with the development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation in various spheres, as well as topical international problems.

Yegor Ligachev and Kalevi Sorsa pointed out the high level and the large scope of bilateral trade and economic relations which developed on the basis of a long-term program of the development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation which would be in effect till 1995, and exchanged views on ways of their further deepening and upgrading in accordance with the requirements of time. The sides pointed out the importance of the work of the permanent intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission for Economic Cooperation in the fulfilment of those tasks and its role in the quest for new spheres of exerting joint efforts.

Ligachev set forth the approach of the Soviet Union to disarmament problems, primarily those of nuclear disarmament, and emphasized that in the present-day conditions, when problems of warding off the threat of nuclear extermination and of the development of mutual understanding among nations affected each and everyone, the governments, parliaments and public circles of various countries could and should influence the development of events by their weighty words and deeds.

The sides expressed high appreciation of the striving of the consultative council of the Socialist International for disarmament headed by Kalevi Sorsa for promoting the consistent maintaining of a constructive dialogue, as well as talks between the East and the West in the interests of the discontinuation of the arms race and the improvement of the international situation.

The talk was attended by Vladimir Sobolev, ambassador of the USSR to Finland.

Ligachev, Sorsa Address Dinner

PM141134 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 86 First Edition page 4

["CPSU Delegation in Finland" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Helsinki November 13 PRAVDA -- The leadership of the Social Democratic Party of Finland gave a dinner, attended by a CPSU delegation headed by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Present at the dinner were members of the executive committee and the council of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, representatives of the party parliamentary faction, trade unions and other labor organizations.

Party chairman Kalevi Sorsa made a speech at the dinner. He observed that the CPSU delegation's visit attested to the determination to strengthen traditional ties with the Finnish Social Democrats.

Stressing that Finnish-Soviet relations were based on the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, he said trust is the key word in our goodneighborly relations. We need trust, since life constantly advances ever new problems and tasks.

Trust in relations between Finland and the Soviet Union has grown thanks to the positive experience that has been acquired, thanks to agreements and their implementation.

We have learned that trust not only creates for us security, but also brings diverse material and spiritual benefits. Trust is wealth, the capital that we ought to build up constantly, as President Mauno Koivisto and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized at their meeting in Moscow a year ago.

There are no political problems in relations between our countries, the speaker went on to say. As to economic problems, we are always able to resolve them. The realization of this enables us to look in the future with confidence.

International tension and the continuation of the arms race mean danger for all peoples, Sorsa said. We believe, however, that a comprehensive security system can be built in the world, which was also declared at the CPSU congress. This system should be built not on nuclear armaments and the arms race, but on the mutual security of all peoples.

A fundamentally major step in this direction was made in the Icelandic capital a month ago, although the last obstacle in the way towards agreements has not as yet been overcome.

Efforts in this direction should be continued, however; in this, the CPSU and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee receive the complete recognition and support of the Finnish Social Democrats.

Noting Finland's commitment to the Paasikivi-Kekkonen foreign policy line, Sorsa stressed the importance of strengthening stability in northern Europe. The proposals for establishing a nuclear-free zone in this region and other initiatives of Finland were directed at attaining this objective.

The speaker stressed the special importance of cooperation between communists and social democrats in the campaign for peace. We bear great responsibility, he said, for the future of all mankind. Our task is to struggle for the continuation of life on earth, for the eradication of wars and the threat of war, for the establishment of trust and cooperation among nations.

A reply speech was delivered by Yegor Ligachev, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He said that the voice of the Social Democratic Party of Finland and its leader of many years was carrying strong in international affairs today. It is being listened to in the Socialist International, as far as we know. It calls for nuclear disarmament, against the projection of the arms race into outer space, for a policy of cooperation and peaceful coexistence in Europe and all over the world, for an end to outside intervention in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples and for a fair, political settlement of international disputes and conflicts. This position is close and understandable to us.

It is our conviction that the platform proposed by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik pushed struggle for nuclear disarmament to qualitatively new frontiers. A good deal now depends on the resolute actions of all the countries, peoples, governments, parties and public organizations and movements which really care for the fate of world peace.

This is how the Soviet Union understands its task today. We are not going to lose heart. Conversely, we are goint to act even more perseveringly, forcefully, and consistently. The viewpoint of the leadership of our party is unambiguous: It will not give up its policy line for a lasting peace and for the removal of the nuclear threat facing the world.

Common concern for the destinies of peace is linked to our common care to make goodneighborliness and trust between the USSR and Finland even stronger and to make cooperation yield even greater benefits to our peoples.

Contacts between our parties are an inseparable part of the entire broad, multifaceted complex of Soviet-Finnish relations. Having arisen to a large extent as a result of the consistent implementation of the joint policy of friendship and trust, contacts between the CPSU and the Social Democratic Party of Finland are naturally promoting this policy because they meet the national interests of both countries.

Goodneighborliness and cooperation with Finland are for the CPSU a political course which the Soviet Union is going to continue to follow consistently. The 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance remains the chief signpost for us here.

We value the fact that President Mauno Koivisto during his term of office, relying on the support of the democratic forces of Finland, ensured continuity and stability of the policy line of friendship with the Soviet Union, the policy line in the development and consolidation of which his outstanding predecessor, Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, played such an outstanding role. We are aware of the vigorous efforts of the Finnish Government in the same direction.

Now that the United States, far from stopping, is escalating attacks on trust and cooperation in international relations and calling in question the very possibility of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the Soviet Union and Finland are demonstrating how fruitful intercourse between peoples can be if it relies on the unshakeable foundation of such democratic principles as mutual respect for sovereignty and independence, nonintervention in each other's internal affairs, equality and honest partnership.

This, naturally, calls for joint efforts, ours and yours, and for a search for new approaches. If difficulties arise, for instance, in foreign trade, reciprocal steps are needed. And, of course, we should not forget for one moment the main thing, the need to cherish, strengthen and replenish mutual trust between our countries, between our peoples.

We firmly believe that a course of friendship and cooperation, deeply understood in both countries as a truly patriotic policy, will continue dependably to serve the long-term interests of the Soviet and Finnish peoples and constitute their joint contribution to stronger peace and international security.

Ligachev on Missiles

LD131901 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 13 Nov 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Addressing a news conference here today, Yegor Ligachev, head of the CPSU delegation, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said:

"The meeting has been held in what is a difficult, contradictory and in some respects crucial period indeed. On the one hand, the situation remains complicated and tense and the threat of war has not subsided.

But, on the other, we see clearly that it is possible to reverse the march of events. There are forces, immense forces, that want to do this -- want a lasting peace and mutually beneficial, goodneighbourly relations among nations.

The clash between the forces of peace and the forces of war is now becoming sharper than ever before, and the borders between them are not identical either with the territorial borders or with the borders between classes, religious and other groups.

What is the Soviet stand in this complicated and crucial period?

Its principal point of departure is that it is no longer possible to rely on weapons, let alone nuclear weapons, as a means of preserving peace and ensuring security. One should no longer believe that one can ensure one's security alone, the more so by weakening the security of other countries. One may no longer follow a policy disregarding the rightful interests of other countries and peoples".

It is our unflagging conviction that these conditions call not only for a new mentality but also for new practical action, for bold and energetic steps. This is, if you like, the philosophical and political bedrock of the far-reching proposals made by the Soviet leadership, by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the world community.

We are convinced that our proposals are feasible and realistic. They are feasible and realistic because they meet the interests of all nations in general and every nation in particular.

The recent meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik has demonstrated convincingly that it is possible to make progress towards disarmament, most notably nuclear disarmament.

I would like to stress most emphatically that the progress in Reykjavik was achieved thanks to the bold initiatives of the Soviet Union and on the basis of its proposals.

When putting forward these proposals, we made a number of serious concessions and compromises. We took account of those problems about which the American side had been expressing special concern, in particular the problem of intercontinental ballistic missiles. Remember how the U.S. President called it a U.S. "window of vulnerability"? We took account of practically all considerations voiced in Western Europe both at state and at public levels. In particular, our proposals for eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe do not cover the nuclear missiles of Britain and France.

One point should be given a special mention. In the United States they now claim that the Soviet Union is intractable and wants to make the United States drop the Strategic Defense Initiative programme altogether. Yes, we would certainly like this initiative, just like any other similar initiative, never to materialize. This is because, contrary to contentions in Washington, SDI is a sword rather than a shield. SDI is not a defensive programme but first of all a programme for developing qualitatively new types of strategic offensive weapons based on new physical principles.

Yet we agreed to continued laboratory research into SDI. It is a serious concession. This is, however, being painstakingly hushed up in the U.S.

Notwithstanding all this, the United States is reluctant to abandon its plans to build a full-scale SDI system on any condition. This means that it is eager to upset the strategic military parity and gain military superiority over the Soviet Union so that to be able then to dictate its will to the world, as happened in the past.

In the United States they argue that accepting the Soviet proposals will weaken America's security. In reality, the result will be the opposite. Fenced off from other countries by two oceans, the United States once was beyond reach and could feel entirely secure. But it still kept developing one new kind of strategic weaponry after another. And as each of those was developed, we had to come up with an adequate response of our own. As a result, America's security shrank each time like shagreen leather.

I can say with full certainty that if the United States nevertheless builds its Strategic Defense Initiative system, we shall provide an answer to it as well, and the U.S. vulnerability will increase even further. The Soviet leadership has made this point more than once.

Some people in the United States and also in Western Europe would like the Soviet Union to slam the door and fall for provocations of which the advocates for the cult of force are never short. But we continue to stand for resolving complicated international problems by way of talks. The proposals made by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik remain on the table. The platform proposed by the Soviet Union offers a historic chance to solve the problems of war and peace in a cardinal way.

The Soviet Union, however, is not going to confine itself to dialogue with the United States alone. The 27th Congress of the CPSU has described the European direction of Soviet foreign policy as one of the key aspects of the international activities of the Soviet state and stressed that Europe's future lies in peaceful cooperation among the countries of that continent.

You know our deep commitment to the process started by a conference of 35 countries here, in Helsinki. The vitality and promise of this process have been underlined by the results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in Europe, with Finland having also made a tangible contribution to its success.

It is important to consolidate these positive results of Stockholm at the Vienna meeting which opened on November 4. It is important, without losing any time, to consider and take concrete decisions to reduce armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. The Warsaw Treaty member countries, as is known, suggested a detailed plan for such cuts last summer and called the NATO member countries to discuss them. There has been no response to that call, however, to this day.

After expressing satisfaction with the results of the visit by a CPSU delegation to Finland, Yegor Ligachev said that the Soviet leadership keeps the issues of relations with this country in the focus of its attention all the time.

Soviet-Finnish relations serve an example of how successful and fruitful relations can be between countries which have different social systems and different ideologies and are also different in size.

Vladimir Lenin stressed the need for complete trust in relations with Finland. It is known that outstanding Finnish statesman Urho Kekkonen regarded trust as the key to Finnish-Soviet relations. The foremost importance of such trust has also been repeatedly emphasized by President Mauno Koivisto.

There is every reason to continue taking Soviet-Finnish relations further along the path of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation. A solid foundation for these relations has been furnished by the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, which has been renewed through the start of the next millennium.

Political cooperation has also been developing in a spirit of trust and equal partnership. The guidesposts in this field have been set by contacts and meetings between Mikhail Gorbachev and Mauno Koivisto and between other Soviet leaders and the president of your country. We are leaving with the strong impression that Mauno Koivisto shows much concern for developing Finnish-Soviet relations as a central link in Finland's foreign policy.

During our visit to Finland we discussed trade and economic cooperation -- a most important area where the policy of goodneighborliness is embodied in practical, palpable deeds and the material basis of this policy is formed. The difficulties that have arisen and the imbalance in trade can and should be overcome by a vigorous effort of both sides. We are far from sharing the opinion that our relations, including those in the economic field, have "hit the ceiling".

We are positive that substantial further progress can be made in the coming years. Life itself is putting on the agenda issues that are much larger than balancing trade in this or another year. I mean such forms of economic relations as cooperation in production, science and technology, and joint ventures.

Yegor Ligachev said further:

While here, in Finland, it is appropriate to take up also an issue which is of concern to the Finnish, to the Scandinavians and naturally also to us -- the issue of strengthening security and stability in the north of Europe. This is all the more justified as it is here that an important initiative, the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone, has been born.

It is with interest that we heard President Mauno Koivisto's considerations about confidence-building measures in northern Europe and limitations on naval activities there. We took note of the fact that this initiative has evoked keen and generally positive interest in Sweden, Norway and other Scandinavian countries.

The Soviet Union strongly supports the proposal for a nuclear-free north. Our position is well-known and I would only like to stress that it remains in effect in all its aspects.

I would also like to tell you that, carrying its position further, the Soviet Union has deemed it possible to take the following new steps:

First. We have already dismantled the launchers for medium-range missiles in the Kola Peninsula and the larger part of the launchers for such missiles in the rest of the territory of the Leningrad and Baltic Military Districts and moved several battalions of operational-tactical missiles out of those districts for redeployment elsewhere. This is a concrete confirmation of the readiness earlier declared by the USSR to consider some measures, and substantial measures at that, to be taken in its own territory adjacent to the future nuclear-free zone.

Second. Reaffirming our backing for the idea of lending nuclear-free status to the Baltic Sea in the framework of implementing the proposal for a nuclear-free north, we could, if the corresponding countries reach agreement on this issue, withdraw the ballistic-missile submarines from the complement of the Soviet Baltic Fleet.

Third. Supporting the idea of possible confidence-building measures in northern Europe and the adjoining North, Norwegian, Barents and Baltic Seas, the Soviet Union suggests starting limiting the intensity of major military exercises in that region. Such exercises -- from the level of 25,000 officers and men and upwards -- oughtn't be held more often than once or twice in one or two years.

Fourth. We share the idea of drawing on the positive experience of the 1972 Soviet-U.S. agreement on measures to prevent incidents at sea and in air space over it, with a view to enhancing confidence-building measures in the naval field. As is known, the Soviet Union signed a similar agreement also with Britain in July 1986.

We proceed from the belief that these further steps we have taken will be postively seen by all those interested in a stronger peace in the north of Europe and, I shall say bluntly, we expect reciprocity.

In conclusion Yegor Ligachev expressed gratitude for the warm reception and attention given to the CPSU delegation in Finland and wished peace and prosperity to the friendly Finnish people.

Yegor Ligachev and Kalevi Sorsa then answered questions from attending Finnish and foreign correspondents.

PRAVDA VIEWS NORMALIZATION PROCESS IN PDRY

PM041255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column": "Overcoming Difficulties"]

[Text] There have been major changes in the political and social life of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] -- a plenum of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, a session of the Supreme People's Council, and congresses of the General Confederation of Workers Trade Unions, the peasants union, and women's and youth organizations have been held. The main topic discussed at these forums was the task of mobilizing the efforts of party and people to ensure the speediest elimination of the consequences of January's tragic events and the implementation of the country's development plans.

As is well known, the January events left a deep mark on Yemeni society. Starting with an attempt by 'A.N. Muhammad, then YSP leader and head of state, to assert a regime of personal power by removing a number of party and state figures who were not to his liking, the events escalated into fierce armed clashes. Thousands of people -- mainly YSP cadre workers -- were killed during the fighting. The country suffered great material dmage. Party unity was undermined and mass-based organizations and the state apparatus were weakened. But the plot failed.

The new leadership of the party and the country has taken vigorous steps to normalize the situation. Work has been launched to restore destroyed economic installations and housing. The process of restructuring party, state, and social institutions is under way. The importance of this process, the newspaper AL-THAWRAH wrote, is that it is aimed at further consolidating the entire domestic front around the YSP's proclaimed socialist course.

The decisions of the forums that have been held emphasized with renewed force that the negative phenomena that culminated in the January plot were unable to undermine this course, which accords with the working people's interests. At the same time the events brought to light bottlenecks, shortcomings, and failings. That is why, the YSP Central Committee plenum noted, it is extremely important today to strive to turn the party into society's leading force, to strengthen its organizations and political unity, to expand the social base -- particularly in the working class -- to eradicate the economic deviations that led to the intensification of private ownership elements, and to strengthen the position of the state and cooperative sector in the PDRY economy with a view to achieving successful progress along the chosen path.

Democratic Yemen is gradually emerging from the complex period which befell it. In this it relies on the support of its friends, first and foremost the Soviet Union. Our relations, ratified by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed 7 years ago, will continue to develop, helping the South Yemeni people to deepen their progressive transformations.

ENGINEER'S ACCOUNT OF MACHEL AIRCRAFT CRASH CITED

LD131641 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1542 GMT 13 Nov 86

["The Catastrophe of the Mozambique Aircraft: An Eye-Witness's Account" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Leningrad, 13 Nov (TASS) -- "In our crew there were airmen of the highest qualifications, and I am prepared to vouch for the faultless actions of the pilots and also for the good technical working order of the presidential aircraft," Vladimir Novoselov, the Soviet flight engineer, said. He was one of the few survivors of the tragic flight on 19 October.

On that day for as yet unknown reasons the TU-134 aircraft, in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique was flying from Lusaka to Maputo, was suddenly knocked off course: [sbilsya s kursa] and suffered an accident over the territory of the Republic of South Africa. Novoselov returned home to Leningrad with severe leg fractures.

"We were completing our journey and began to descend. The flight commander was already working with an air-traffic controller at Maputo International Airport, strictly following his instructions for landing, the Soviet airman recalls. Suddenly there was a loud bang in the cabin. The time on the clock at that moment was 2119. The light went out, communications were cut, and the on-board apparatus ceased to function. The pilots tried to handle the craft which had "gone blind", [poteryavshaya zreniye] but its speed was too great and the margin of height was not enough for a controlled landing.

SOUTH AFRICA 'OBSTRUCTING' MACHEL CRASH INQUIRY

PM131013 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Nov 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Pretoria Hampering Investigation"]

[Text] Maputo, 11 Nov -- The South African authorities are obstructing the investigation of the circumstances of the death of Samora Machel. As Mozambique Information Agency (AIM) reports, they have again refused to place the black boxes -- instruments recording all the aircraft's flight details -- at the disposal of an international commission. The South African delegation which was in Maputo returned home after a meeting with Mozambican and Soviet experts without altering its position on this question, AIM points out.

The Pretoria authorities are using any pretext to try to prevent the black boxes from being handed over to the international commission for decoding. Now they have demanded that the decoding be carried out in Canada, even though according to international norms it should be carried out on the territory of the country which produced the aircraft, AIM stresses.

KAMENTSEV CONCLUDES ACCORD WITH NICARAGUA

PRAVDA Reports Signing

PM121657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Managua, 8 Nov -- An agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] for 1986-1990 and a plan for CPSU-FSLN ties in 1986-1987 were signed here on 6 November.

The documents were signed on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee by V.M. Kamentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. A CPSU delegation headed by him is taking part in celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the FSLN's foundation.

Bayardo Arce, deputy coordinator of the FSLN National Leadership Executive Commission, signed the documents. At the ceremony held to mark the occasion he expressed deep gratitude to the USSR people and government for their help and support for the Nicaraguan revolution. The Sandinist front, B. Arce stressed, maintains fraternal relations with many political parties in the world which side with the Nicaraguan people in their just struggle in defense of the revolution, national independence, and sovereignty.

Delegation Departs Managua

PM130939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS dispatch: "Departure of Soviet Delegation"]

[Text] Managua, 10 Nov -- The CPSU delegation headed by V.M. Kamentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Managua for home 9 November. The delegation had been attending the festivities marking the 25th anniversary of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

At Sandino International Airport the delegation was seen off by Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Leadership Executive Commission and president of Nicaragua, and other officials.

Delegation's Return Noted

PM141019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by V.M. Kamentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, returned to Moscow 10 November from Managua, where it took part in celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of the foundation of Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberation Front.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV PRESENTATION TO CASTRO

Moscow PRAVDA ion Russian on 13 November carries in its Second Edition on page 1 a TASS report on the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Fidel Castro by Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow on 11 November. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Presentation of Award To and Conversation With Fidel Castro," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 12 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page K 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line five reads in PRAVDA: for his outstanding services [zaslugi] (substituting "services" for "contribution")

Paragraph one, line seven reads in PRAVDA: Republic of Cuba and big contribution to the consolidation (supplying "big contribution")

Paragraph two, lines one and two read in PRAVDA: warmly congratulated Fidel Castro (substituting "warmly" for "cordially")

Paragraph three, line one reads in PRAVDA: Fidel Castro expressed his ardent thanks (substituting "ardent" for "warm")

MESYATS, DELEGATION RETURN FROM ARGENTINA 12 NOV

LD130225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0004 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation of the CPSU, led by Comrade Mesyats, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow party obkum, which had taken part in the work of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Argentina returned to Moscow from Buenos Aires on 12 November.

LEADERS CONTINUE TO SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

Khamene'i Greets Gromyko

PM131021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

I congratulate your excellency and the government and people of the USSR on the anniversary of the USSR'S national festival.

Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Husayn Sends Greetings

PM130957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Mr N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution it gives me pleasure to send to you and the friendly Soviet people warmest congratulations and best wishes from me personally and on behalf of my comrades in the leadership and the entire Iraqi people.

I will take this opportunity to reaffirm our confidence that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries, which are based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, will develop and strengthen in the interests of our peoples and in the interests of safeguarding just peace and security in our region and in the world.

We wish you health and happiness and we wish the friendly Soviet people further progress.

Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq.

Arab League Greets Gromyko

PM131329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Permit me to send you, Mr Chairman, and, through you, the peoples of the Soviet Union my best congratulations and warmest wishes in connection with the 69th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution.

I take this opportunity to express to your excellency my feelings of gratitude and admiration at the principled stand which the USSR invariably takes with regard to problems of concern to the Arab world, including its support for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, its solidarity with the people of Lebanon, and its efforts aimed at ending the bloodshed resulting from the continuing war in the Persian Gulf region. [paragraph continues]

We are grateful to you, Mr Chairman, and to your friendly state for your long-standing support for the struggle in the name of establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Near East -- support the Arab nation values highly. This support is one of the factors helping to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and of Arab countries.

Accept, Your Excellency, wishes for good health and happiness, and for further progress and prosperity for the USSR'S friendly people.

Chedli Klibi, general secretary of the Arab League

Sudan Greets Gorbachev

PM131335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

On the USSR'S national holiday it gives me great pleasure to send your excellency and the friendly Soviet people warmest congratulations and best wishes for further progress, prosperity, and well-being on my own behalf and also on behalf of the people and Government of Sudan and its Supreme Council.

Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of the Sudan

ADMIRAL SIDOROV SPEAKS AT VLADIVOSTOK PARADE

OW072250 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0007 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Speech by Admiral Vladimir Vasilyevich Sidorov, commander of the Pacific Fleet, at the Vladivostok military parade and demonstration of working people devoted to the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- live]

[Text] Comrade sailors and soldiers, petty officers and sergeants, warrant officers and ensigns; comrade officers, admirals, and generals; working people of order-bearing Maritime Kray and Vladivostok City; revolution, war, and labor veterans; esteemed guests from the SRV and the DPRK. On behalf of and on instruction from the Maritime CPSU Kraykom, the Maritime Krayispolkom, and the military councils of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet and the Red Banner Pacific Border District, I greet and congratulate you on the national holiday -- the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Soviet people and servicemen of the Army and fleet are celebrating this holiday in an atmosphere of lofty political and labor ascent aroused by the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The documents adopted at the congress have been warmly and unanimously approved and supported by the Soviet people as an expanded program of action for accelerating the country's social and economic development in the future. Together with us, the working people of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind are also solemnly observing the glorious GOSR anniversary.

The visit of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Maritime and Khabarovsk Krays was an event of great political significance for the people of the kray and Far Eastern servicemen. The provisions and conclusions outlined in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speeches in the Far East determined the fundamental concept of the region's long-term development within the framework of common state policy.

The working people of glorious, order-bearing Maritime Kray are meeting the GOSR holiday with shock labor. The rate of growth of labor productivity, industrial production volume, and goods marketing has surpassed plan targets since the beginning of the 5-year plan period. This is the result of shock labor on the part of workers in the machine-building, ship repair, and the fish processing and catching industries and of sailors and fishermen of the merchant and fishing fleets. Despite this year's difficult weather conditions, the agricultural workers of Maritime Kray are successfully coping with the tasks outlined in the 12th 5-Year Plan period for selling grain crops to the state. The procurement of milk, meat, and vegetables has risen.

Comrades, our country is the banner-bearer of peace in the world. The victory of the October Revolution, the establishment of the world socialist system, and the formation and strengthening of the socialist community led to a fundamental change in the correlation of forces in the international arena to the advantage of peoples struggling for social progress, democracy, national freedom, and peace. Today the entire planet is discussing the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik. It became a major political event in international life and for the struggle against the arms race, for banning and eliminating nuclear arms, and for averting the threat of war from mankind. The consequences of this event will have repercussions on international relations for a long time. Mankind has become convinced that elimination of the nuclear threat is feasible and possible. At the same time, the meeting showed the unwillingness of the U.S. Administration to take practical steps on the road to a nuclear-free world. It is responsible for the non-adoption of historic discisions offered by the USSR's far-reaching and interdependent proposals. Having developed an unprecedentedly large-scale arms race, the United States openly lays claim to world domination, and creates new hotbeds of conflicts and military danger, placing world civilization on the brink of a nuclear disaster. Under such conditions, the CPSU is doing its utmost to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces are at a level that prevents the strategic superiority of the imperialist forces, improves the Soviet state's defensive capabilities, and strengthens the military alliance of the fraternal socialist countries' armies.

The Soviet poeple are redoubling their labor efforts to strengthen the country's economic potential and its defensive potentialities and are making a decisive contribution to the realization of the prospects for a nuclear-free world. The Army and navy servicemen respond to the party's people's constant care by making new achievements in their military work. Boundlessly devoted to the communist party and the Soviet people, Pacific Ocean sailors, the Far East soldiers and borderguards are ready to repel any aggression, wherever it comes from. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet people can rest assured that the state interests of the country of the Great October Revolution and its sacred borders are defended reliably.

Long live the 69th GOSR Anniversary, long live the heroic Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces. Glory to the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories. Hurrah comrades.

MOSCOW TV REPORTS 13 NOV POLITBURO SESSION

LD132024 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] At a session held on 13 November, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the results of the working meeting of leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist member countries of CEMA which took place in Moscow. The Politburo approved the report of Comrade Gorbachev on this question, and noted that the postions of the CPSU that were expounded at that meeting are a practical expression of the line toward intensifying interaction among the ruling communist and workers' parties and of the priority development of relations with the socialist countries and the strengthening of world socialism.

Satisfaction was expressed with the results of the meeting, which are of the utmost importance for accelerating the progress of the fraternal countries and raising the level of their cooperation in all spheres. It was indicated at the Politburo session that this is inseparably linked with the further development of relations among the countries of socialism on the basis of the principles of proletarian socialist internationalism, equality of rights and mutual responsibility, mutual advantage and mutual aid in the economic sphere, with the combination of the initiative of each with a coordinated line in international affairs, and with the expansion, by all available means, of the experience of socialist construction and joint efforts to generalize it.

It was noted in this connection that now is the time to implement a range of measures for deepening socialist integration, for utilizing progressive new forms of mutual economic ontact, for implementing an integrated program of scientific-technical progress, and for improving the work of CEMA. These measures will help to speed up the socioeconomic development of the fraternal countries, enhance the prosperity of the peoples, and reveal ever more fully the creative potential of socialism.

It was emphasized that the CPSU greatly appreciates the support of the fraternal parties for the principled position of the Soviet Union in Reykjavik, and considers it important to continue building up the joint efforts of the countries of socialism in the struggle to abolish nuclear weapons and reduce conventional ones, and strengthen peace and international security.

The meeting in Moscow, which passed in the businesslike, frank, and benevolent atmosphere of a comradely consultation among equal partners, once again reaffirmed the desirability of establishing this form of cooperation among the communist and workers' parties.

A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on intensifying scientific research work in the sphere of mathematics was passed. In response to proposals by scholars, the decision maps out a set of measures aimed at improving material and technical facilities for research in theoretical and applied mathematics, for raising the quality of the training of specialists, and for improving incentives for scholars working in this field. It is envisaged that an overall state program will be elaborated for the wide use of mathematical models in various branches of the national economy.

The Politburo discussed the results of the 42d session of CEMA, which was held in Budapest, and approved the work done by the Soviet delegation led by Comrade Ryzhkov. It was noted that implementation of the decisions of the session will be a considerable step in fulfilling the integrated program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000 and in creating the necessary conditions for developing, in every possible way, new forms of cooperation between the economic organizations of our countries. An important part is played in this connection by the signing at the session of bilateral intergovernmental agreements setting out measures to expand direct links and set up joint enterprises and international associations and organizations.

The session adopted a program for the construction of atomic electric power stations and atomic heating stations in the CEMA countries which will make it possible, on a cooperative basis, to improve the power supply of the fraternal countries.

The Politburo approved the results of the conversation between Comrade Gorbachev and Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee. Satisfaction was expressed with the high level of relations between the two parties, and with the mutual understanding and unity of views over the whole range of topics concerning international relations. The importance was stressed of vigorous interaction among communists in the struggle to strengthen international and European security, against the nuclear threat and for world peace.

Having heard Comrade Shevardnadze's report on his talks in Vienna with Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, the Politburo noted the importance of continuing the struggle to strengthen the historic frontiers on the path toward nuclear disarmament that were reached at Reykjavik, and of actively involving the U.S. Administration in specific work directed toward preparing effective agreements, based on the principles of equality and equal security, on the whole range of questions discussed there. For this reason the United States must renounce its unconstructive stance and its attempts to revise the main aspects of the mutual understandings achieved at Reykjavik. The session confirmed the determination of the Soviet leadership not to delay in steering matters toward a radical reduction of all types of strategic offensive armaments, to be followed within a 10-year period by their abolition -- in combination with the prevention of an arms race in space.

The session examined a report on Comrade Aliyev's talks with the leadership of Mozambique during the period of the participation of a Soviet party and state delegation in the funeral of Samora Machel; and also on his conversation in Aden with party and state leaders of Democratic Yemen. The Politburo stressed in this connection that the people of Mozambique, in defending their national independence and their right to go forward along the path of social progress, can, as before, count firmly on the support of the Soviet Union. It also expressed support for the efforts of the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Yemen to strengthen the progressive regime in that country and reaffirmed the unchanging line of the CPSU toward the all-round development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and South Yemen.

At the session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the report of Comrade Biryukova on the results of the visit of a CPSU delegation to the German Democratic Republic, as well as some other questions of our country's domestic and foreign policy.

SUPREME SOVIET PREPARES FOR SESSION OPENING

LD131420 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament) opens in the Kremlin on Monday, November 17. One of the main items of the session is the endorsement of the plan of the USSR economic development and the USSR budget for next year.

Preparatory work has been underway in parliament for nearly a month. Just one example to illustrate it.

What share of capital investments of an industry should be allocated for science? When this question was raised at a meeting of the commission for machine-building of the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament), there was difference of opinions. The Ministries of Heavy Engineering and of Instrument Making, for instance, planned to allocate just over seven per cent of funds for these purposes.

Meanwhile, many deputies held that this is clearly insufficient. They asserted that those who are engaged in production still adhere to the outdated tendency: to save on everything, including the development of new technology.

The commission has turned down the proposals of the ministries which inordinately lowered the share of allocations for scientific and technological progress. It was recommended to channel for these purposes up to 12 per cent of capital investments for every branch of machine-building in the USSR in 1987. Corresponding changes were made in the draft plan. In view of the scopes of the USSR economy it is easy to see that the difference will amount to billions of roubles.

Fifteen preparatory parliamentary commissions have been set up for drafting the USSR plan and budget for 1987. They thoroughly analyzed every line, every figure in the documents which will determine the development of the Soviet economy next year.

The results of the work of preparatory commissions will be analyzed by standing commissions of both chambers of the Supreme Soviet this week. They will draw the conclusions which will be referred to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and it will submit the drafts for the consideration of the session of Soviet parliament.

Such is an extensive parliamentary procedure for drafting the country's plan and budget for every year. It differs from the practice of parliaments of a number of other countries, above all in that the main work to discuss and agree upon documents is held at preliminary meetings of various commissions, and not at plenary meetings of parliamentary sessions.

Commission Examines Plan

LD140012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The examination of the USSR Draft Plan and Budget for 1987 by the 18 preparatory commissions specializing in individual industries, which were formed for that purpose at the USSR Supreme Soviet, is completed.

They heard the reports of ministries and departments, as well as of the councils of ministers of the union republics. Both drafts have been unanimously assessed by the deputies as securing the practical realization of the party's strategic policy line in accelerating the socio-economic development of the country. Results of their preliminary examination were summed up today, at the final plenary session of the plan and budget commissions with participation of representatives of other standing commissions. Participants of the session have examined and approved the draft conclusions on the plan and budget, the draft co-report of the plan and budget and other commissions, and adopted the decision to hand them over to the standing commissions of the Council of the Union and the Union of Nationalities for final consideration. Also today, a joint session of the commissions on public health, social security, education and culture took place.

Holds Final Session

LD141038 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- The Standing Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers today held their final sessions to give preliminary consideration to the state plan of the USSR economic and social development for 1987, progress in the fulfillment of the plan in 1986, the 1987 state budget and an account of the fulfillment of the 1985 budget.

During the examination of the draft plan, the commissions found it possible to increase the output and marketing of consumer goods, and of the budget's revenue, and suggested earmarking the additional funds for equipping cities and settlements with services and utilities, for major repairs of buildings and housing health, educational and cultural institutions, for improving the supply of materials and facilities to settlement and rural soviets.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS REGULATIONS ON ENTRY, EXIT

LD131215 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1117 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov (TASS) -- The Soviet Government has adopted a decision supplementing the regulating on entry to the USSR and exit from the country in force since 1970. The new document concerns applications for entry and exit on personal business. It will become effective 1 January 1987.

The addendum defines the procedure for making applications, the necessary documents, the timetable for consideration, the reasons for possible rejection, and other details connected with applications for entry and exit. These details previously were not regulated by normative acts of the government.

Expanding on the idea of "personal business," the document classifies under this reunification with members of one's family, meetings with close relatives, marriage, settling of inheritance matters, visiting seriously ill relatives or their graves, and much else. The times allowed for visits on personal business are set with their purpose being taken into account. There is provision for these times to be extended.

The addendum clarifies a whole number of questions. It defines, for example, that the application for travel out of the USSR for reuniting with family members is examined when the invitation is from the husband, wife, father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister. It is also necessary that the family members who remain certify that the person who is leaving is not leaving any of his duties unfulfilled. All the documents have to be certified in the appropriate way.

The document also defines the timetable for considering applications for exit and entry. If this concerns temporary trips on personal business, this is considered in as short a time as possible, as a rule not longer than 1 month. In the case of serious illness or the death of a close relative, a decision within 3 days is envisaged. Application for permanent exit is considered within 1 month. If an additional study of the question is necessary, the timetable can be extended, but only to a maximum of 6 months.

Reasons standing in the way of USSR's citizens leaving the country on private matters have been established. Departure is not allowed (for a certain amount of time) if: the applicant is privy to state secrets, or if other reasons infringing on the state's security apply; if the departure entails encroachments upon the rights and interests of other citizens; if the applicant has obligations that have not been dischanged (until they are discharged). Departure is not allowed for those sentenced (until their release), or those who are liable to criminal proceedings. A person who has received an invitation from someone who is abroad in violation of the regulations in force is not allowed to leave.

The results of the consideration of an application to leave, and in the event of a refusal, the reason for it, are brought to the applicant's notice forthwith.

If the application to enter the USSR or to leave the country is refused, it can be resubmitted not sooner than after 6 months.

GORBACHEV, LEADERS ATTEND PRODUCTION CONFERENCE

LD141103 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1034 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov (TASS) -- A conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee today at which questions of the introduction of the state acceptance checks [priemka] of production in associations and enterprises of the ministries of industries were examined. Production specialists, scientists, designers, leaders of central state organs, senior CPSU officials of the USSR Council of Ministers, trade unions and the Komsomol were invited to the conference. Mikhail Gorbachev, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Lev Zaykov, Nikolay Ryzhkov, Vladimir Dolgikh, Nikolay Talyzin, Aleksandra Biryukova, Viktor Nikonov and Georgiy Razumovskiy were present. The conference was opened by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

BATALIN, MELNIKOV ADDRESS KAZAKH AKTIV MEETING

LD122147 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The critical assessment given to the state of construction at the June 1986 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee corresponds entirely to the state of affairs in that branch in Kazakhstan, too. This was noted today at a conference of the republic's party and soviet aktiv which discussed the tasks of improving the management of the economic mechanism in capital construction. The conference set the task of considerably accelerating the process of restructuring on the basis of an improvement in the planning, funding, and management structure and the introduction of progressive forms of production organizations and a significant reduction in the investment cycle.

The conference was addressed by Comrade Ratalin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, and Comrade Melnikov, head of the CPSU Central Committee construction department.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS ECONOMIC DECISIONS

On Bread Industry

LD102049 Moscow Domestic Service 1400 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on measures for improving the quality of bread and pasta products and for increasing the material interest of labor collectives in their production. It is noted in the decision that work in the bread baking industry is still going slowly in improving the quality of bread and bakery products and further improving their range, which evokes just censure from the population. Not enough attention is given to the development of brand-name and specialized trade in the mentioned products and the demand of the population for small baking products is not being fully met.

The USSR Government has obliged the Councils of Ministers of union republics and the USSR Ministry of Bread Products, the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, the USSR Ministry of Railways and other ministries and departments with bread baking enterprises to adopt resolute measures for improving the range and raising the quality of bread and pasta products and to fully satisfy the demands of the population in regard to these products. The task has been envisaged of considerably increasing the production of bread from the highest quality flour as well as of bread using milk products, ferment and other preparations, to considerably increase the calorie content and product quality.

To improve the provision to the population of bread and bakery products, measures are being envisaged for the further development of brand-name and specialized trade in these products. With the aim of stimulating the labor of workers in enterprises of the bread baking industry, new wages and salaries are being introduced from 1 January 1987 and additional payment for night work is being fixed at higher rates.

On Credit Sales

LD102030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on privileges in the credit sale of durables. In particular, the decision specifies that when durables are sold on credit to invalids of the Fatherland War and to other equivalent invalids, 1 percent of the sum given on credit goes to the trading enterprises, instead of the 2 or 3 percent that is the generally established rule, irrespective of the price of the goods. Such invalids will receive goods acquired on credit up to R1000 without having to pay part of the cost of these goods -- that is, without a down payment.

TASS REPORTS 6 NOV TRAIN CRASH IN UKRAINE

LD121417 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- Two passenger trains collided at the small station of Koristovka near Kirovograd (Ukraine) in the early hours of November 6. The USSR Public Prosecutor's Office has started an investigation into the causes of the accident, which involved human casualties.

Reporting on that fact, the MOSCOW NEWS weekly says that both trains "Kiev-Donetsk" and "Krivoi Rog-Kiev" were behind schedule and were arriving at Koristovka station simultaneously. The cause of the accident has not been established completely so far.

Traffic on the section, where the accident took place, was restored three hours later. The final conclusions are to be drawn by the governmental commission of the Council of Ministers of the Ukraine.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the Council of Ministers of the republic have expressed condolences to victims of the accident, the bereaved families. They have been granted material aid.

GEORGIAN CP PLENUM HELD, STAFF RESHUFFLED

PM121633 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Nov 86 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Information Report on a Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Fourth Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 1 November. First secretaries of Georgian Communist Party gorkoms and raykoms, secretaries of party committees with the rights of party raykoms, ministers and state committee chairmen not on the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee or Auditing Commission, chairmen of gorispolkoms, rayispolkoms, autonomous republic and oblast agro-industrial committees and rayon and city agro-industrial associations, and representatives of agrarian science and production and of the mass media were invited to it.

The plenum examined the republic party organization's tasks in further intensifying feed production.

The report was delivered by D.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Participating in the debate on the report were G.D. Mgeladze, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Georgian SSR State Agro-industrial Committee; F.S. Sanakoyev, first secretary of the South Osetian Georgian Communist Party Obkom; G.Kh. Emiridze, first secretary of the Adzhar Georgian Communist Party Obkom; N.S. Dzhankhoteli, milkmaid on Lentekhskiy Rayon's Chikhareshskiy Livestock-Raising Sovkhoz; A.M. Moskalenko, secretary of the Abkhaz Georgian Communist Party Obkom; G.D. Agladze, rector of the Georgian Zootechnical and Veterinary Teaching and Research Institute; L.L. Zakaidze, Georgian SSR minister of bread products; T.V. Kunchuliya, first secretary of the Makharadzevskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; K.S. Mamedov, first secretary of the Marneulskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; V.V. Bebiashvili, director of Gardabanskiy Rayon's Dzhandarskiy Livestock-Raising Complex; V.A. Kodhoyan, first secretary of the Bogdanovskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; F.G. Zosimov, chairman of the Tsalkskiy Rayon Agro-industrial Association; N.N. Goderdzishvili, chairman of Kaspskiy Rayispolkom; G.I. Gunava, first secretary of the Abashskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; M.G. Bikashvili, machine operator on Signakhskiy Rayon's Bodbiskhevi Village Sovkhoz; and M.B. Gvindzhiliya, general director of the Republic "Tavtavi" Science-and-production Association.

The plenum was addressed by V.K. Onisovets, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum relieved Comrade T.V. Rostiashvili of his duties as member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau in connection with his election as secretary of the Georgian Trade Union Council, thanked him for his active work on the bureau, and wished him great successes in his responsible new work.

The plenum elected Comrade G.A. Metonidze, leader of a comprehensive team of circuit electricians in the assembly shop at the V.I. Lenin Electric Locomotive Building Plant in Tbilisi's "Elektrovozostroitel" Production Association, a member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum relieved Comrade V.R. Rapunidze of his duties as candidate member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau in connection with his reassignment.

The plenum made Comrade G.Kh. Emiridze -- first secretary of the Adzhar Georgian Communist Party Obkom -- a member of the Central Committee and elected him a candidate member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum elected Comrade D.V. Margvelidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, a candidate member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum confirmed the following as chiefs of Georgian Communist Party Central Committee sections: Comrade E.E. Kapba of the Trade and Consumer Services Section; Comrade G.G. Chogovadze of the Science and Educational Institutions Section; Comrade K.V. Kapanadze of the Industry Section; and Comrade V.G. Bakradze of the Administrative Organs Section.

With this the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum concluded its work.

MOSCOW TV COVERS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETING

OW240024 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0645 GMT 22 Oct 86

[From the "Science and Life" program, video report on the 16-17 October session of the general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences held at the Assembly Hall of Moscow Lomonosov State University; participants include Yegor Ligachev, Mikhail Zimyanin, former Academy of Sciences President Anatoliy Aleksandrov, current Academy of Sciences President Guriy Marchuk, as well as other officials; recorded on 17 October]

[Text] A session of the general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences was held at the assembly hall of Moscow Lomonosov State University on 16 and 17 October 1986. The participants discussed the course of fulfilling the tasks assigned to Soviet scientists by the 27th party congress.

In view of Academician Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov's request that he be released from his responsibilities as president of the Academy, the question of electing a new president to the USSR Academy of Sciences was considered. [Video shows officials taking places in the Presidium; Ligachev, Zimyanin in presidium]

[Begin Aleksandrov recording] Now comrades, I would like to express my gratitude to those members of the Academy; the many directors of institutes, who were always very responsive to my requests and who worked most energetically on those problems that had to be solved urgently and which, in most cases, they successfully solved.

Comrades, I must thank in the most cordial way the party's Central Committee, which has permitted me, in view of the situation, to get on with my primary task, which I consider to be my responsibility until I die. Permit me to conclude with this, comrades, and also to thank all of you and to propose... [interrupted by applause] [officials in the auditorium all stand and applaud] [end recording]

Academician Aleksandrov proposed a nomination for the new Academy of Sciences president.

[Begin Aleksandrov recording] Very extensive work is required here and I think that this extensive work may be richly and precisely linked to our future tasks. The fact of the matter is that this work will be carried out best, naturally, by an Academy of Sciences president who is closely linked with industry and who has received sufficient experience in the industrial-organizational sphere. I have in mind Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk. I think that if we elect him president of the Academy of Sciences, precisely now when we must decide the main task assigned to us by the Central Committee, that is, the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, then I see no more suitable candidate for this high position than Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk. [end recording]

Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took the rostrum.

[Begin Ligachev recording] I think you will agree with me when I say that Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, as a person, as a communist, as a scientist, and as a major leader serves as an example of a person who has a responsible attitude toward set tasks, great decency, and patriotic service to our motherland. He has rightfully won the lofty respect of the scientific world as well as deep respect among our country's public. Because of this, the Central Committee Politburo has expressed feelings of gratitude and recognition to Comrade Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov for his effective leadership of he USSR Academy of Sciences. [applause]

As you already know, a meeting of the Academy of Sciences Presidium and of the party group of academicians and corresonding members was held yesterday. After all this preliminary work and discussion at the Politburo meeting, the Politburo recommends that Comrade Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk fill the position of president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

As deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, Guriy Ivanovich, together with his comrades, under the instructions of the party Central Committe and the government, is applying considerable effort to work out and implement extensive and comprehensive state purpose-oriented programs for directing the development of science and technology both in our country and in the CEMA member-countries.

Guriy Ivanovich is a communist, a member of the party Central Committee, and a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Finally, I would like to emphasize some of my own impressions of his personal qualities. First of all there is his ability to profoundly get to the root of a problem, to grasp the main point, to unite people in the work process -- this is very important. There is his accessibility and democratism in his relations with others, and -- I will put it plainly -- there is his open nature and honesty, and what is very important as a whole there is his moral fortitude.

Judging by the discusions held yesterday, we have every reason to believe that you will show every confidence in Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk and will elect him president of the Academy of Sciences. [applause]

Now comrades, I would be simply doing the wrong thing, you will agree, if I did not use this opportunity to express some ideas relating to the activities of the USSR Academy of Sciences. [end recording]

Comrade Ligachev described the first results of the practical realization of the acceleration strategy. His address profoundly analyzed those things that hinder the productivity of scientific research, its efficient influence on scientific and technical progress. [video cuts from Ligachev to show Velikhov and Zimyanin in the presidium, then returns to show Ligachev at the rostrum]

[Begin Ligachev recording] The USSR Academy of Sciences is entering into a new stage of development. This is dictated by the decisions of the 27th party congress, by the objective course of social and economic progress in our country, and by the requirements of the acceleration strategy. Our academy is surrounded by the concern of the party and state and the attention and respect of all our people. It possesses poersonnel who are creatively gifted, highly qualified, and devoted to socialism as well as great material and technical resources, and I would say, enormous experience in scientific research.

It is important to use this potential with maximum efficiency, without waiting for additional decisions, and to put it entirely at the service of restructuring, acceleration, and renewal. Karl Marx once said that science can fulfill its proper role only in a republic of labor. This means that it is precisely in our socialist society that the intellectual possibilities of man for understanding nature and transforming social practices can be revealed in full measure and with full force. It is necessary now for the existing objective preconditions to be supplemented, I would say, by the active and creative work of our Soviet scientists. Permit me to wish you new successes in this, comrades. [end recording]

A secret vote was taken. The floor was given to Academician Dorodnitsyn. [video shows Dorodnitsyn on the rostrum]

[Begin Dorodnitsyn recording] In accordance with the results of the balloting and in accordance with Paragraph 41 of the USSR Academy of Sciences charter, a general meeting of the Academy has elected Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk as president of the SSR Academy of Sciences. [applause] [end recording]

The meeting continued its work under the chairmanship of the new president. [video shows Marchuk standing at his seat in the Presidium]

[Begin recording] [Marchuk] Permit me to give the floor to Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kotelnikov, who will deliver a report.

[Kotelnikov] Comrades, presently, after the 27th congress of our party, the entire country is engaged in seeking new ways to work, to shift life onto a more intensive path of development, to eliminate various losses which we still have in abundance, and to bring existing great reserves into action.

At the general meeting in March this year, we discussed problems facing the Academy of Sciences in this connection. However, nobody thinks, of course, that restructuring ends with this. As you know, restructuring in the country is not proceeding too rapidly, although everybody supports it, in word at least. Many are awaiting instructions and showing hesitation. Prestructuring is just as far from being completed in the Academy of Sciences.

Much can and should still be done to make our work more efficent and even more productive. We are faced with long and very difficult tasks.

Restructuring in our country is planned on the basis of scientific and technical progress which in turn is based on the development of fundamental science and the use of its results in the national economy. In order for it to be successful and in order for our country to have a more rapid rate of development than the capitalist world, using the advantages of the socialist system, it is necessary for our science and technology to develop at an equally sufficient speed. [end recording]

The reporter posed the acute question of scientific personnel, and asked about an influx of young and fresh manpower into the academy. He noted the importance of further development and strengthening of interbranch [mezhotraslevoy] scientific and technical complexes, of strengthening the material base of science and its technical equipment, and of the expansion of the Academy's instrument manufacturing shop.

[Begin Kotelnikov recording] We must begin working in a new way and overcome those rules and methods that accumulated here and are now obsolete. This is not quite as simple as it seems. It is easy to talk about, but in fact it turns out to be very difficult every time. We must struggle against this actively, using the assistance of the Council of Ministers and the party to jointly shift our lives and the development of sciences in a new direction. On your behalf I want to assure our country's leadership, the Central Committee, that we will adopt all possible measures to implement this and to fulfill our task. [applause] [end recording]

Some 30 scientists took part in the discussion of the report. Among them was Boris Yevgenyevich Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. [video shows Paton at the rostrum]

As I see it, it is precisely an upsurge of the economy as a whole that is of decisive significance for our country, no matter how interesting, -- I repeat -- the solution of individual problems being solved in the framework of the KPNTP [Complex Program for Scientific and Technical Progress]. It is essential for all of us to remember this and to strive for a detailed coordination of our internal KPNTP -- on which Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kotelnikov and all the prognosis commissions are working -- with the tasks of the KPNTP of the CEMA member countries on the one hand and the state plan for social and economic development for the 1985-90 period on the other. Only this approach will permit us to solve this most important task.

An important role in this matter must belong to Interbranch Scientific and Technical Complexes -- MNTK. It is no coincidence that they are the leaders in many problems envisaged by the KPNTP of the CEMA member countries. However, it is undoubtedly impossible to say that today they are working at full strength and making maximum use of their potential.

Although the status of the MNTK has already been worked out and was confirmed by a resolution of the Council of Ministers on 31 July this year, in practice most of them remain sufficiently disconnected and hard-to-manage conglomerates of enterprises and scientific research organizations. Some completely unjustified -- and one could say artificial -- difficulities remain. For example, the procedure for developing projects for industrial production established by Gosstandart [State Committee for Standards], in the MNTK in particular, is connected with the preparation of a large -- I would say enormous -- volume of technical documentation and unproductive loss of time on various agreements which sometimes take 2 to 3 years. [end recording]

The speeches of most scientists were distinguished by deep interest, a critical attitude, and concrete proposals. Academician Prokhorov's speech was interesting and sharp. [video shows Prokhorov on the rostrum]

[Begin Prokhorov recording] The creation of new progressive technology is the foundation of scientific and technical progress. This is an axiom. Everybody likes to say this, and I like to say this too -- I am no worse than the others. In connection with this I would like to dwell on a very important problem that causes us deep alarm. This is the component base of computers. In our industry the output of useful complex integrated circuits is low. Therefore, to ensure a supply of these integrated circuits new plants are being built which are costly and for which, incidentally, there are no personnel. It would seem that some of this money should be directed into solving fundamental tasks relating to the components base of microelectronics.

The fact of the matter is that presently if we continue to work with the existing technology then things will be bad for us. It is essential to develop new technology, namely molecular epitaxy and so-called mos-hybrid [mosgibridnaya] technology. That is first. If we do not do this then one can confidently say that on the basis of the existing components base, we will not be able to create a powerful computer which, by the way, should be very reliable with practically no failures, which would be small in size and not huge and bulky, nor will we be able to organize series production at a relatively low cost. It will be possible to do this only on a new components base, rather I would say with a new technology which unfortunately we are developing poorly.

Now the question arises: Who is at fault that our components base is lagging? If we spend our time searching for the culprits, this would be the worse course of action. We must seek a way out of this situation. In order to find the way out of this situation, institutes of our department could get to work on this problem together with the Institute of the Informatics Department, some chemistry institutes with which we have good contacts, and naturally with the most active participation of industry. [end recording]

The problems of informatics and of creating modern computer equipment were extensively discussed at the general meeting. During the interval we asked Academician Andrey Nikolayevich Tikhonov, one of the foremost Soviet mathematicians, to comment on these problems. [Video shows scientists in the auditorium in conversation and cuts to show Tikhonov]

[Begin Tikhonov recording] Presently a lot of attention is being paid to the creation of a supermachine. This is a major and extremely important matter for the solution of large tasks. While machines of average productivity, say 25 million operations a second, are not available, they are badly needed. They could replace old machines with low productivity and would clear a lot of space. The problem of space is now one of the major concerns.

Besides this, the number of machines would be reduced and thereby the number of technical personnel serving these machines would be reduced; that is, their numbers would be lower. In other words these average productivity machines could replace a large number of small machines which would result in great economy in funds, personnel, and space. After all this means funds! [end recording]

The state of affairs in social sciences, which are the ideological bases of the restructuring process, attracted particular attention among participants in the general meeting. The meeting heard Lenoid Ivanovich Abalkin, director of the Economics Institute. [Video shows Abalkin addressing the meeting from the rostrum]

[Begin Abalkin recording] It is essential for us now to understand many, very many new problems. We must reply to the social requirement that was formulated by the 27th party congress and at the recent conference on social sciences held at the Central Committee, because we understand that society and the scientific world have every right to expect serious progress from us -- in the shortest period of time -- in understanding such fundamental problems as the dialectics of the correlation between productive forces and production relations; as the analysis of the entire complicated, multifaceted, and contradictory structure of the relationship to property; as the contemporary understanding of coooperation [kooperatsiya], and the understanding of the fundamentally new conditions of the country's economic and social development. We must provide these solutions.

Enormous responsibility in this lies with the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This summer PRAVDA published critical materials on the state of economic sciences which also assessed the course of the economic institute's fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on its work.

The institute's administration and its party organization agreed with the criticism of PRAVDA and admitted that the institute had forfeited the role of generator of political and economic ideas. This role must be reestablished. You understand that it is considerably harder to do this than to forfeit it.

The second question concerns the contemporary stage in the development of science, which is characterized by a mutual penetration of the sciences. The mathematization of the sciences has already been mentioned here. This is one of the classical and most obvious manifestations of the mutual penetration of the sciences. I think that today there is a need for yet another area of mutual penetration, and I mean the economization of the sciences, and primarily of the technical sciences.

Some concrete examples: Yesterday I heard of some very interesting examples during the discussion, and also today. If we do not pursue this kind of mutual penetration, then we will not be able to guarantee success in implementing the course that we have outlined. The work carried out in the Institute of Economics and the assessments made by our specialists have shown that if we do not fundamentally change our approach to determining many scientific and technical solutions and their introduction into practice, that if we introduce robots for the sake of robots and GAPS [flexible automated production] for the sake of GAPS, then instead of reconstruction of the national economy we will ruin it within the next 5 to 10 years. This kind of progress can turn out to be ruinous, disastrous, and ineffective.

This is a very serious problem and it seems that it deserves discussion at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences Presidium. [end recording]

We asked Academician Vladimir Nikolayevich Kudryavtsev, director of the State and Law Institute and member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, to share his ideas on the role of the legal sciences in the process of restructuring the economic mechanism. [Video shows Kudryavtsev speaking to camera outside the auditorium]

[Begin Kudryavtsev recording] There are several important elements of this role here, if you will: First of all it is the elimination of the petty regulation of the activities of executive personnel that still exists and hinders their work. I would say that the field of their activities should be cleared of those instructions and departmental directives that have become obsolete and are no longer necessary.

I would also say that after eliminating instructions and petty regulations, we should not renounce legal regulation of this sphere entirely. Legal regulation is essential, because certain rules and certain methods of action are needed. This would be impossible to do without legal documents. As you presently know, a new law on the socialist enterprise is being prepared. This is a very important stage, both economically and legally, which will be the basis of the new economic mechanism. I think, however, that other proposals of scientists and practitioners are needed. For example, similar documents are needed in the agro-industrial complex sphere. New legal norms are needed in the sphere of producers' and consumers' cooperatives. I think the kolkhoz charter, whch was also adopted a long time ago, also needs review. [end recording]

The meeting summed up the results of the past 6 months and outlined ways of turning to new ways of work across the entire spectrum of scientific research. [Video shows Marchuk on the rostrum]

[Begin Marchuk recording] Now I would like to talk about the essence of the speech and ideas that were expressed here at the meeting today. I think that the most important thing is to raise the role of fundamental research in the Academy of Sciences. You understand that to date the Academy of Science -- in developing in accordance with the logic of development of fundamental research and, bearing responsibility of it -- has naturally devoted all its attention and efforts to the development of fundamental and applied research and to the self-development of science. It has consequently ensured its penetration into all spheres of social and technical progress. Besides this it is engaged to a great extent in applied issues.

Currently, when the 27th party congress has proclaimed a change to an intensive economy, when a real change is occuring to new economic methods on the basis of complete economic accountability, financing, and self-redemption, naturally at this time the role of branch sciences in the results of the introduction of fundamental ideas and technology rises sharply. A very important issue for us is the precisely expressed idea that the human factor acquires enormous significance at the present time: Man as the focus and synthesis of all aspects of the development of science, engineering, technology and social, political, ideological, and other problems.

In connection with this I think we must devote extremely great attention to the development of social sciences. [Video shows Ligachev and cuts to a shot of Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev in the auditorium] It is presently impossible to further develop our society without profound theories that would harmoniously supplement one another and would provide an opportunity for a good foundation and good guidance for our party and for our government.

I would also like to say that our academy is faced with many difficult and unsolved organizational problems. This includes raising the flexibility of the work of our scientific research institutes as well as the availability of instruments and computing equipment -- the reagents of our units linked with natural trends [in science]. It also includes -- I would particularly like to stress this -- raising the role of Academy of Sciences departments and transferring main responsibility to them for the development of scientific research in their spheres and giving them adequate independence and resource support.

I would also like to say that quite a log of issues are being raised in connection with new forms of organization of science, such as interbranch scientific and technical complexes, temporary collectives, and those laboratories which engage in fundamental research at an early stage and give branches an opportunity to perceive and use the innovations which constantly appear. In a word, there are many problems.

I would also like to stress that our Academy of Sciences enjoys great prestige in the world. We are respected, but the spirit of the times is such that we must work more, and must work more intensively. [applause] [end recording]

Participants in the general meeting unanimously adopted a statement which supports the position of the Soviet leadership at the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. With this, the general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences concluded its work. [Video shows meeting participants applauding].

BOGOMOLOV INTERVIEWED IN ECONOMICS' PROGRESS

AU121519 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Nov 86 p 4

[Report on interview given by Academician Oleg Bogomolov, director of the Institute of the Socialist World Order Economy of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, entitled: "Acceleration Is No Promenade Ride -- Interview with Academician Oleg Bogomolov" -- date, place and name of interviewer not given]

[Text] In the Soviet Union politicians, economists, and even the man on the street are nowadays using two terms very frequently: acceleration and reorganization. There are extraordinary efforts behind these two words. Factory directors, party secretaries, trade union chairmen, the workers in enterprises, sovkhozes, and in commerce are working on and thinking about this.

"Acceleration and reorganization has been imposed on the economy of the Soviet Union as an overall national program by life itself" -- my interlocutor Oleg Bogomolov explains. "The economic and social reform efforts, publicly known simply as acceleration and reorganization, were formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress" -- Academician Bogomolov continues the above line of thought. "The essence of acceleration lies in the placing of all areas of production on a course of intensive development based on a scientific and technological progress. It includes a structural reorganization of the economy and the introduction of efficient forms of work management, organization, and incentives.

"In other words: We have broken away from the many decades of accustomed economic methods and we have worked out concepts that adapt to the new requirements. This cannot, of course, be a campaign task or a goal that can be implemented in a short time. The essential thing, however, is that we have started on the new road. We also have, of course, short-term concepts of immediate effect too, like, for example, better organization and greater discipline and order. These long-term and short-term concepts require millions of Soviet people -- in industry, agriculture, and services alike -- to search creatively for the new possibilities for increasing, for example, the amount of manufactured products and improving quality too" -- Academician Bogomolov stressed.

"Where does the acceleration and program of reorganization stand? The report of the Soviet Central Statistical Administration on the first 9 months of the year shows that compared with the same period last year, there has been progress in all the areas of the Soviet economy. National income grew by 4.3 percent. The plan stipulates an industrial increase of 4.3 percent this year. The result for the first three-quarters of the year stood at 5.2 percent, and thus, the value of industrial products has risen by 31 billion rubles. Almost every sector of the economy fulfilled and even overfulfilled its plan as regards both the extent of production and the increase of productivity.

"Compared with last year, the paid services for the population increased by 17 percent. There has been a considerable increase in the forces of production created by utilizing state investment funds: 15 percent more investment projects were finished than in the same period last year; the amount of investments increased by 9 percent and the overall basic area of dwellings constructed with state funds was 11 percent bigger than the dwellings received by the population in the first 9 months of last year.

"Good results were also achieved in agriculture. There has been an increase in the quantity of wheat, potatoes, fruit, vegetables, and grapes produced. Compared with the first 9 months of last year, the stock of animals increased -- 7.6 percent more animals can be procured. Procurement of milk increased by 4.5 percent and of eggs by 5.6 percent.

"Of course, the results were not achieved by themselves" -- Academician Bogomolov explains. Bogomolov said that a series of measures had to be taken and that these measures were hardly at an end. They have worked out, for example, the main points of development. First among the outstanding development areas is machine production. Bogomolov quoted from the speech delivered by Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov at the session of the Supreme Soviet in June this year: "Without a radical improvement of the structure and technological level of the machine industry production, we cannot solve any of the tasks facing the country."

"Greater attention than hitherto is directed toward quality work, transport obligations, and the deadlines of the associations and enterprises. The principle of fulfilling the plan at the same time as reducing manpower wherever possible has been accepted. Therefore, the working collectives have been made more interested in production. Economic semi-independence [gazdasagi onelszamolas] is gradually being introduced in the workshops, down to the smallest units and brigades. Enterprise independence in respect of production has been increased and plant managers are now able to use financial means in order to provide incentives.

"The Leningrad party committee worked out a program aimed at increasing the efficiency of the enterprises, entitled: "Intensive Development '90". As part of this program, for example, a local electronics association dismantled old and used machines and they are using modern machines in two or three shifts. By this measures, results have improved without increasing manpower. At the Leningrad Metal Works there has been a change as regards the previously indistinct responsibility."

"Steps have also been taken to ensure better manpower management everywhere. In Belorussia, for example, there were previously 100,000 railroad workers employed to transport persons and goods on a 5,400 kilometer-long stretch of lines. With the automation of railroad management, the electrification of railroad crossings, and more organized work, the staff was reduced by 12,000 men. The previous wage basis has not been modified and thus, the wages of the 88,000 people presently working increased by 17.2 percent.

"The Soviet Karpathian-Ukraine -- which borders on four socialist countries -- passed its test in quick and efficient foreign economic relations with credit. Several production collectives of Sub-Carpathia have direct contacts with Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, and CSSR enterprises. Such contacts exist, for example, between the Furniture Industry Combine of Beregovo and the Szatmar Furniture Factory of Mateszalka in Hungary. The Heavy Machine Works of Kosice in the CSSR is cooperating efficiently with the Uzhgorod Enterprise of Gas Installations.

"The introduction of new methods is perceptible also in the sovkhozes and kolkhozes. A regulation has been introduced, for example, according to which large-scale agricultural enterprises may sell 30 percent of their production volume and their products achieved in overfulfillment of the plan directly on the market.

The result: 100 kolkhozes and sovkhozes around Moscow and even further away established stands in the 27 markets in the capital where they sell fruit and vegetables.

"We could cite more examples. It is a widespread practice in the Baltic republics for television repair-servicemen to use their own private cars in their work for certain compensation. Private taxis also appeared on the streets of Grozniy this summer. The taxi enterprise could only put 260 cars a day on the streets of this city of 400,000 inhabitants. This was not enough and the council initiated the introduction of private taxis in the town.

"The report of the Statistical Office" -- Academician Bogomolov points out -- "showed the shortcomings too. For example: foreign trade turnover reached only 91 percent of the turnover of the first three quarters of last year. It is true, however, that the foreign trade with the CEMA countries increased. Although, compared with last year, there has been a considerable progress in investments too, only 80-90 percent of the plan was fulfilled in electronics, the machine tool industry, and the agricultural machine industry. Fewer generators for turbines and cotton gathering machines were produced than in the first 9 months of last year. It is also a problem that - regarding the timely fulfi plans -- only 75 percent of the investment plan was fulfilled in the medical and microbiological industry, and only 86 percent in the paper and collulose industry.

"We have drawn the necessary consequences from the results and shortcomings of the first 9 months of the year" -- Academician Bogomolov explained. "First of all, we have analyzed the plan figures and come to the conclusion that the process of reorganization is progressing in a complex and contradictory way. We can often experience the incompetence of the ministries, main authorities, and local management organs. Several ministries work in the old way in the midst of the new circumstances, they are late in handing the plan tasks over to the production units and thus, they make the ordering of goods difficult and break the rhythm of production. The main authorities are still determining many indicators, limits, and norms for producers. The financial management plans alone contain 130 or even more indicators. There are also ministries that demand the consideration of 400-500, and even 600 indicators from their enterprises."

The Soviet people's economy is therefore living in a fever of acceleration and reorganization. The results achieved so far are promising. It is also clear, however, that acceleration is no promenade ride. Recent months have shown the strong and weak points of the new economic experiments. The Soviet experts are well aware of these points. Academician Bogomolov, my interlocutor, convinced me of this too. And he also convinced me of the fact that they wish to travel to the end of the road which they have chosen by themselves....

SOLOVYEV NOTES IMPORTANCE OF HISTORY STUDY

PM091315 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA First Edition in Russian 6 Nov 86 p 4

[Letter from Doctor of Historical Sciences O. Solovyev, member of the CPSU, under the "Mailbag" rubric: "Correspondence on Historical Themes: Vivid and Above All Truthful"]

[Text] The USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council for the History of the October Revolution noted this summer a more than strange trend -- namely, a reduction in publications, particularly scientific works, in recent years. Why? I would indicate the following as being among the basic reasons. Many works lack the necessary depth and their language is threadbare and inexpressive, which induces publishers to decline such works. [paragraph continues]

I think that the hedging among both publishers and scholars to avoid touching on sensitive questions or skate over the surface of sensitive phenomena also has a detrimental effect. The crux of the matter lies here too, as Ye.K. Ligachev aptly remarked recently, in the absence of the whole truth.

Our ideological enemies have long exploited this, profiting from inadequate study of historical questions. Let me mention some examples known to me personally. The treacherous activity of the "Judas Trotskiy" in specific spheres and in general has not yet been exposed clearly enough, nor have we produced a comprehensive work on the complete history of the anti-Soviet intervention.

I also believe that a number of organizational problems have become urgent. Repeated comments have already been made about organizing a voluntary all-union historians society and a popular mass journal. But no progress has been made. In this sphere we have fallen behind prewar times, when the society of Marxist historians was active and many scholarly journals were published, including the popular BORBA KLASSOV [Class Struggle]. As is well known, the monthly PROLETARSKAYA REVOLYUTSIYA, dedicated to the theme of the October revolution, was published at that time.

I believe that the newspaper's readers will support me and contribute other ideas. The appeal to "Listen to the revolution" is topical in our day, too!

PAPER CALLS FOR REGULATION OF PRIVATE 'CABS'

PM091559 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 November 1986 First Edition carries on page 4 under the rubric "In the Transport Services Market" and the headline "What Stops You from Taking a Cab?" a 1,000-word "Problem Reportage" by TASS correspondent A. Kuklin on the use of private cars as taxicabs. The owners of private cars can allegedly make as much as R50 in 2 hours by hanging around airports, train stations, and restaurants and picking up passengers because of the shortage of official cabs. Even though there are 15,000 official cabs in Moscow, only 670 of them are fitted with a radio telephone, with the result that the vast majority of cabs are utilized inefficiently.

The report cites a State Automobile Inspectorate official as saying that the situation should be regularized in such a way that private cab owners would operate openly with distinguishing marks on their cars. An experiment was conducted recently in the city of Groznyy, whereby car owners pledged not to conceal their activities and to charge passengers at the official rate, while also paying a tax of R1 an hour. However, the Chechen-Ingush ASSR finance minister reportedly had the experiment stopped, because of "a lack of governing documents."

The report concludes by again emphasizing the problem: "On the one hand an armada of private cars, on the other a shortage of transport services. It is a question of making rational use of what has already been created and expanding services without additional expenditure. Incidentally, such experience has shown itself to advantage in certain socialist countries. But one thing is now clear: The problem has not been finally removed and must be solved."

CPSU'S ZAYKOV ADDRESSES VOTERS IN LENINGRAD

PM110929 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 86 pp 1, 2, 3

[LENTASS report: "To Advance at a Faster Pace. Meeting of Moskovskiy Okrug Voters With L.N. Zaykov"]

[Excerpts] The process of renewal and restructuring inaugurated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum is gathering pace more and more actively and is becoming a part of every Soviet person's life. The awareness that we will not resolve the innovative tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress without revolutionary positive changes is becoming increasingly deeply established in our society.

A thorough analysis of the changes occurring in the country in the postcongress period was made at the party Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and during the visits by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Far East and to Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays. The purposeful actions of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and the entire party are producing tangible results. The activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state in the international arena has been marked by new approaches. At the Reykjavik meeting the Soviet Union attached paramount importance to the main questions of world politics -- ending the arms race, bringing about nuclear disarmament, and ensuring peace on earth.

Working people in Leningrad and the oblast ardently approve the party's activity and strive, through their labor, to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might and to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. Now the attention of Communists and all working people is concentrated on attaining the fundamental goals of the 12th 5-Year Plan, which has a key role to play in implementing the party's strategic directives.

Broad publicity, open discussion of the most burning problems, democratization of society, and enhancement of the role of the soviets are characteristic signs of the times.

This was said by participants in yesterday's meeting at the V.P. Kapranov Palace of Culture and Technology between voters from Leningrad's No. 48 Moskovskiy Electoral Okrug and USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

L.N. Zaykov took the floor.

L.N. Zaykov's Speech [subhead]

Esteemed comrades!

I will make no secret of the fact that this meeting with you Leningraders who have entrusted me with being your deputy to the supreme organ of Soviet power, the USSR Supreme Soviet, gives me much joy, coupled with emotion. And this is understandable. This is because virtually my entire working career has been linked with Lenin's city, and for many years with your Moskovskiy district.

Meetings with the voters are always a responsible occasion for a deputy. Essentially, they are occasions to report back on the work that has been done. I would like to emphasize in particular that the whole atmosphere of our meeting, just like the atmosphere of the meetings and conversations at labor collectives -- and in recent days I have been with city and oblast leaders to visit a number of production and scientific

organizations -- convincingly demonstrates that the restructuring process pursued by the party is fully supported by the Soviet people and is growing.

In our society's life fundamental changes of an irreversible nature are taking place. They are directly connected with the party's policy on accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving the economic mechanism, and increasing the pace of social development and are ultimately aimed at creating a powerful economy and reliable defense, strengthening the Soviet people's cohesion, and further increasing their well-being.

In fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions, the party Central Committee has taken a number of major measures which remove the obstacles to the development of initiative, increase the independence of local organs and economic leaders, and encourage those who boldly seek to resolve urgent problems.

What specifically is at issue here?

First, the accelerated development of the key economic sectors, such as machine building and construction, the fuel and energy and agro-industrial complexes, the chemical industry, and others.

Second, it concerns the radical changes, indissolubly linked with this, in investment policy in the direction of expanding the scale of the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises.

Finally, determined steps have been taken to improve the whole system of economic management. I have in mind here the transfer of enterprises and entire sectors to work in conditions of complete financial autonomy, self-capitalizing, and self-financing, which has now begun.

Within the shortest possible time it is necessary to complete the highly complicated restructuring of the management of the country's construction complex with the aim of creating an economic interest for all participants in the construction process in ensuring the commissioning of capacities and of housing and cultural-consumer facilities either by the normative deadline or earlier and in improving the quality of work and reducing its prime cost.

In improving the management system a special role is assigned to restructuring the work of the USSR Gosplan, which must become the country's real scientific economic headquarters. The content of planning work is being improved via a transition to a system of continuous long-term planning over a 15-year period and intensification of the targeted program approach. This, in turn, will provide the basis for completely eliminating the principles of planning on the basis of "achievement" or by using the "residue" method.

Great attention is being paid to fundamentally improving the planning of scientific and technical progress throughout the science-technology-production cycle as well as to the restructuring of the economic mechanism.

The USSR Gosplan is being restructured in line with the new tasks. It is setting up subdivisions for the various complexes, including the agro-industrial, machine building, fuel and energy, metallurgy, chemical industry, consumer goods, trade and services, construction industry, transport and communications, and foreign economic ties complexes, and also subdivisions for consolidated planning, social development, territorial planning, and others.

It is intended to establish basic plan indicators and to appropriate all the necessary capital investments and material, technical, and other resources for each national economic complex as a whole, with the further assignment of sector targets taking place within the complex.

This will make it possible to ensure better interaction with the new permanent organs of the USSR Council of Ministers for the management of complexes of sectors and will help to overcome narrowly sectorial and departmental approaches within the USSR Gosplan.

All this work has not just an economic but also a tremendous political significance. After all, its fruitfulness will to a considerable extent determine the practical implementation of our party's course of acceleration and the Soviet economy's scaling of qualitatively new heights. This is why the party Central Committee is unflaggingly monitoring this work.

The decisions which envisage improving the management of foreign economic ties and of scientific and technical cooperation with the socialist countries will be of great significance for increasing the economy's efficiency. The implementation of those decisions will enable fuller use to be made of the potential of the mutually advantageous international division of labor and, above all, of the advantages of socialist economic integration. Moreover, there will be a substantial expansion of the rights and responsibilities of producer enterprises, petty tutelage will be eliminated, and their interest in the growth of exports and enhancement of their efficiency will be increased.

The implementation of cardinal transformations in the economy is impossible without the creation of corresponding conditions for active and creative work by direct producers. As is well known, several years ago the Law on Labor Collectives was adopted in our country. However, it has not being implemented consistently enough and, to be blunt, a gulf has appeared between the great rights given to labor collectives and the inadequate rights of enterprises.

The preparation of a special law on socialist enterprises which will provide legal safeguards for the economic independence of enterprises and will protect them from unwarranted interference in their economic life by ministries is nearing completion. The draft law envisages the transfer of all enterprises to full financial autonomy and will considerably broaden their rights in the sphere of planning, supply, and incentives for workers. It will be submitted for nationwide discussion in the very near future.

A resolution was adopted recently on improving the organization of wages and introducing new wage rates and salary scales for workers in the production sectors of the national economy. Labor remuneration will be formed on a new economic basis -- not derived from the state budget, as before, but from the resources earned by enterprises within the limits of the normative wages fund.

Workers' wage rates are being increased by 20-25 percent and engineers' salaries are to rise by 30-35 percent. Extra incentive bonuses and premiums for high quality are being introduced. This major social measure will affect over 75 million workers and employees.

Of course, comrades, the implementation of the great and responsible tasks set by the party for the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the longer term presupposes the further all-around democratization of our society and the deepening of the people's socialist self-management.

In full accordance with this program demand, socialist democracy is being developed both by expanding working people's rights and providing them with the necessary conditions for active participation in resolving questions of state and social life and by intensifying the accountability and enhancing the responsibility of officials and public organizations toward labor collectives. It is necessary to make maximum use of all forms of socialist democracy, placing them at the service of the cause of economic and social progress.

It is well known that a decision has been made to create an all-union public organization of war and labor veterans and women's councils within labor collectives and in local neighborhoods. In other words, the basis of people's self-management is being expanded still further.

Soviets of people's deputies are called upon to play a tremendous role in uniting and organizing the masses. The party regards soviets as one of the most effective links in our sociopolitical system and in mobilizing the masses to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. This is the aim of the important resolutions adopted on improving soviets' activity. They offer broad, favorable opportunities for ensuring that the soviets exercise even more actively their role as fully-fledged and competent organs of working people's power bearing the responsibility for all spheres of life on their territory.

I should particularly like to stress that leadership of the soviets is provided by the party and thus the task of party committees is to constantly strive to increase soviets' independence and activeness. The experience of work in soviets, including the Leningrad city soviet, gained by a number of party groups shows that they can do much to increase the party's influence on the development of democracy and the improvement of soviets' activity. This, comrades, is very important both for strengthening state discipline and for increasing the people's activeness and self-management and effectively combating bureaucracy.

Let us be frank: For many years now some people on soviets have become used to working solely in response to instructions. Furthermore, such workers have come to believe that they have been elected virtually forever, that they have been ordained so to speak. For that reason they do not fully appreciate their responsibility to the voters and do not consider it necessary to report back constantly to those who voted for them. Sometimes the ordinary worker finds it difficult to see such officials, let alone get his everyday problems solved more quickly. Who is he to approach if not his deputy? This can no longer be tolerated. That is how the party sees the matter now.

All the matters that I have already mentioned are more than just constituent parts of restructuring. They are also the main levers for mobilizing our people's tremendous creative and intellectual potential, levers whose use will make it possible to activate the human factor so as to ensure that everyone really feels that he is master of the country and his own enterprise and works with confidence, initiative, and energy.

It can be expressed like this: People actively seek their own place in restructuring, where the main front is the economy and the fulfillment of the 5-year plan tasks. However, a whole series of difficulties have appeared in the restructuring process.

The party Central Committee resolution "On the Results of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Visit to Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays" stressed the need for a resolute struggle against bureaucratic distortions in the work of the management apparatus, against indiscipline and irresponsibility on the part of workers at all levels, and against those who try to preserve outmoded ways for their own selfish interests.

I am drawing your attention to these CPSU Central Committee guidelines deliberately. To be in the vanguard of restructuring, to ensure that it has a serious and steady influence on all matters, and that it progresses not by small steps but at an increasing pace, it is necessary to carry it out comprehensively and on the basis of a constant search for new opportunities and innovative actions in all areas -- production, science, and the social sphere.

The initial lessons of restructuring in the leadership of production have shown that a faster pace of development can be achieved on essentially the same basis in virtually all sectors of the national economy. Evidence of this can be seen in the results of the first 9 months of this year. The long-term intensive factors of growth are beginning to have a tangible effect -- the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, improvement of the investment process and structure of production, and enhancement of the technical standards, quality, and reliability of output. The influence of the measures adopted to utilize economic methods of leadership is increasing. The targets for the majority of general economic indicators have been met. The results from crop farming are better than in the preceding few years. Capital construction growth rates have increased and the scale of retooling and reconstruction in production has expanded. The social orientation of the economy is being stepped up. The level of people's consumption is rising and its structure is improving.

However, considerable negative phenomena remain in the economy, as the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session noted when examining the results of the national economy's work for the first 9 months.

Restructuring has still not affected all labor collectives. Inertia and delay in resolving the tasks of scientific and technical progress are causing special alarm. There have been no substantial changes as regards the improvement of output quality. The expansion of the network of science-and-production associations and intersectorial scientific and technical complexes is slowing down.

The power industry's problems have worsened. Preparations for work in winter conditions have been slack in many places.

Many negative phenomena stem from the fact that economic leaders are still not used to analyzing the situation comprehensively and critically and interlinking the solutions of current and long-term questions, and are unable to look beyond statistical reporting and see the real picture of processes occurring in the economy.

Gone are the times when plans were fulfilled at any cost. Now more and more enterprises are switching to work under conditions of complete financial autonomy and self-financing. Qualitative economic indicators are now coming to the forefront. This means that it is necessary to wage a resolute struggle for smooth work, the elimination of rush work, and the complete fulfillment of contractual commitments.

It is from such positions that we must assess whatever has been done.

I must say that people can only rejoice at the successes achieved by Leningraders, including working people of the Moskovskiy Electoral Okrug, in implementing the course formulated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th party congress.

Extensive use is being made in the country of the Leningrad party organization's experience in formulating and implementing the territorial-sectorial program "Intensification-90." (Tula Oblast, for example, called its similar program "Intensification-12" while many republican and oblast party organizations have copied Leningrad's title.)

The implementation of the program for intensifying the Leningrad economy has noticeably increased the rate of acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the growth in labor productivity and has slowed down the decline in the return on capital.

And that is logical. Each section of the program was deeply and comprehensively tested at all levels -- from enterprises to central management organs -- and was examined and approved by almost 100 ministries and departments, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology, and the union and republican Gosplans. Following this, the program was submitted for examination by the party Central Committee.

This program was developed and extended by Leningraders' proposals on limiting the construction and expansion of enterprises, increasing the volume of reconstruction of existing capacities, and transferring industrial production to two-shift working. I was told at the party obkom that about 3 million square meters of production area and 280,000 units of industrial equipment will be released in Leningrad's industry during the current 5-year plan period. Equipment's shift index will reach 1.8, and even 3 in some advanced types.

As from 1 October virtually all the main production units in the city and oblast switched to the new system. This required a restructuring of the work schedule of children's preschool and educational establishments, medical institutions, trade and public catering organizations, and, of course, transport. That restructuring is being carried out, although it must be substantially speeded up.

Industry's switch to two- and three-shift working will demand constant monitoring of the services sphere's work. But not just of that. It is not sufficient to just issue an order that an enterprise or organization should switch to the two-shift system from such and such a date.

The two-shift system will produce no effect at all if workers on the second shift, like those on the first, continue to operate the same obsolete equipment or wander about the shopfloor looking for semifinished products or unless we boost discipline, eradicate absenteeism, and provide hot food for people working in the evenings and nights. Otherwise the result will be nothing but the discrediting of a good idea.

It is, however, unfortunately here that things are not going well.

Let me cite a letter recently received by the CPSU Central Committee. (True, it is not from Moskovskiy Rayon but from Tosnenskiy Rayon, which is under your patronage, but this does not change the substance of the matter.)

"Esteemed comrades! Come to us and you will see how people should not have to work. Winter will soon be upon us, but the shop doors cannot close, the windows are broken, and there is no heating in the hostels. Obviously, we will again have to light camp fires at work, just as we did last winter. We have repeatedly approached the administration, but to no avail. The plant operates around the clock, but the question of the cafeteria's uninterrupted work has still not been solved. Milk is not available on a regular basis. Measures are drawn up on paper, but produce no results. Cadre turnover is rampant. The plant is automated, but many operations have to be done manually. Equipment is in such a state that it is written off after only 1 year's operation. The output production plan is pitiful. For how long will we be a burden to the state?"

The letter was signed by 29 workers from the Nikolskiy automated plant for the production of so-called "efficient ceramic blocks," which are so urgently needed by construction industry workers. To put it bluntly, these facts are scandalous. I am sure that the party obkom will correctly evaluate the work of both the economic leaders and the party organization at this enterprise.

I want to repeat: The party Central Committee attaches exceptionally great importance to Leningraders' initiative on switching to a two-shift work system. Energetic work in this direction is already being done in many oblasts in the country. Kharkov's industry has been working on the two-shift system for more than a year, while people in the Urals and Siberia are actively preparing to switch to two-shift work.

In order to accomplish what has been planned, your actions must be more dynamic, more enterprising, and, mainly, more specific. You are, after all, only at the very beginning of the road. The shift index in main production units is still just 1.4. Highly productive equipment is not being satisfactorily utilized. Almost 40 percent of mechanized, flow, and automatic lines installed in the city's enterprises have not reached their design productivity, while 60 percent of automatic lines in the oblast work below planned capacity. I would furthermore add that the science and technology development plans, on which the questions of the retooling of production directly depend, are not being fulfilled.

The work being done to intensify the economy is not an experiment but the main lever with whose help you will be able to practically implement the strategy of acceleration formulated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. And scientific and technical progress is where the main battle for the implementation of that strategy will be fought.

To ensure determined progress in that area, it is necessary to radically restructure machine building and, in particular, its key sectors -- machine tool building, electrical equipment, and instrument making -- and to resolve a truly revolutionary task: to bring the the main machine building output up to the best world level within 6-7 years.

And this is a very complex task, especially bearing in mind the fact that many types of output being produced today do not match up to the best world equivalents. For example, the I.Y. Yegorov railroad car plant in your Moskovskiy Rayon still produces subway cars that do not meet modern demands in terms of speed, reliability, or comfort. The Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building produces units for the opening up of oil wells and horizontal drilling installations, but in the last 15-20 years it has neither changed the designs nor updated this equipment. Power industry workers have major and justified complaints about the reliability of the excitation and cooling systems for turbogenerators, especially those used at AES', which are produced by the "Elektrosila" Association. Many more examples can be cited, but the number of examples is not the point. What is the point is the approach toward the solution of the problem of enhancing the technical standards, quality, and reliability of output. It is no accident that foremost importance is attached to the technical standard of output, because we still have frequent instances where at enterprises, at first glance, everything is in order as regards the quality of output produced while in actual fact equipment that has long been obsolete is being turned out.

Moskovskiy Rayon once initiated the elaboration of a quality control system. Recently, however, this system has clearly broken down. It is obviously no accident that major complaints have been made regarding the quality of "Skorokhod" footwear, while some other types of output are sold only with difficulty.

Shortcomings in the organization of production are one of the main reasons for poor quality. Rush work and stop-and-go work still remain a real scourge of the economy. Average daily output at that same "Elektrosila" in the last 10 days of the month is almost 4 times (!) that in the first 10 days. Machine building workers assemble more than one-third of metal-cutting machine tools in the last week.

All this has a negative effect on the most important economic indicators -- labor productivity, costs, profits, and of course, quality. In the current year one out of every six of your enterprises has failed to cope with its profits plan, and one out of every seven with its costs plan.

Naturally, comrades, in questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving the quality and reliability of output the leading role is assigned to sectorial science. Unless we firmly rectify the situation in scientific-research and planning and design organizations and bring them into close contact with production we shall not fulfill the set task -- that is, to ensure by the end of the 5-year plan that 80-90 percent of output matches up to world standards.

Here it is particularly inexcusable merely to wait and see. Take for example the work of the Central Diesel Motors Scientific Research Institute, the chief scientific organization for heavy and transport machine building. At first glance, it functions quite well. During the last 5-year plan period, each R1 of expenditure produced an economic effect of R4. But a completely different evaluation of the collective's activity emerges if we add to this the fact that the institute fails to perform its main task -- the development and implementation of a uniform technical policy in diesel machine building -- and that the development cycle of new motors is 7-10 years.

The following data indicate that the problem of internal combustion engines has become particularly acute. About one-third of all refined petroleum products are used in running the existing motor pool. There is overconsumption of about 9 million metric tons of fuel and lubricants through the low efficiency of the overwhelming majority of motors.

Motor builders in the world are actively working today on the development of motors made of ceramic and metal-ceramic materials and motors with external heat supply which, according to specialists' figures, could have an efficiency of 0.5 and considerably better pollution and noise indicators than present diesel motors.

Such studies are also being carried out at the Central Diesel Motor Scientific Research Institute, but they are still at the stage of laboratory research, there have not even been any experimental prototypes. The reasons for this situation are well known. Incidentally, they are typical of many scientific research institutes, including those in Leningrad.

They are above all the inadequate amount of fundamental research and the dissipation of efforts on many tasks, sometimes peripheral ones. One of the main shortcomings is the lack of a modern, well-equipped experimental test base. This, in its turn, prevents the construction of experimental and scale models and their testing in the requisite volume.

We had a serious conversation with leaders of the Diesel Motor Institute and other Leningrad machine building enterprises about how to speed up the pace of the development of new equipment and retool the national economy more quickly. In my view, quite a good program for future action was outlined, and now it is a matter of implementing it fully and on schedule.

Under the conditions of the transfer to the two-shift work system, when the accent is on the technical reconstruction of existing enterprises, particular importance attaches to the quality of the planning documentation governing the renewal of production. The topicality of this approach increases even more since, as of 1987, the USSR Gosplan will include new construction in the plan only when existing capacities are fully loaded for two or three shifts.

We must count literally every kopek and must resolutely block any attempts to carry out new construction or reconstruction according to obsolete plans. There must be only one guideline here: New or reconstructed capacities must ensure high efficiency, higher technical standards of production, and the production of products capable of facing up to competition, products which meet or exceed world standards.

Unfortunately, this demand has yet to become a law for collectives in many planning organizations, including those of your rayon. Let me cite the following example. Many studies by the All-Union Power Industry Machine Building Planning and Technology Institute are not based on advanced technology either as regards construction or as regards production. It is no accident that the level of manual labor embodied in the plan for the reconstruction of the Podolsk machine building plant is double the indicator envisaged by the well known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the preferential development of machine building. Naturally, this plan was sent back to the institute for further work. Incomplete technical documents are supplied to clients, even for projects scheduled for commissioning. This is the reason why the 1987 construction plan at the "Leningradskiy Zavod Turbinnykh Lopatok" Association was under threat of being wrecked. Such a state of affairs evidently suits the economic leadership and the institute's party bureau, but it runs contrary to the demands of restructuring.

Many leaders pay only lip service to restructuring and in fact merely adapt to it and bury sound ideas in verbosity. Everyone must fight for the party line with all his might, in a bold bolshevik fashion, without being afraid of damaging the interests of those who are concerned only with their own personal prosperity. We cannot allow time to work in favor of those who have not been touched by the winds of change, who do not cope with their work and accumulate no experience, and who are either unable or unwilling to act in the new fashion. Those who expect a slackening of exactingness toward listless workers are mistaken.

The party will continue to pursue an active cadres policy and will resolutely get rid of indifferent, incapable, and unenterprising workers. This is a firm line, and the party will not deviate from it.

The 27th CPSU Congress placed special emphasis on the close interconnection between the country's socioeconomic development and the state of affairs in capital construction. Shortcomings in planning and design and delays in capacity commissioning and assimilation create imbalances and lack of coordination in the country's national economic complex.

The resolutions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on improving management and the economic mechanism in construction, concretizing the congress directives, are ultimately aimed at sharply reducing construction prime costs and time, improving quality, and enhancing the efficiency of capital investments. A course has been adopted of stepping up the centralized leadership of capital construction and enhancing its role in the solution of key strategic questions.

A construction complex for the country has been set up, and its leadership has been assigned to the USSR Gosstroy as a permanent government organ. It must be mentioned in particular that it is not a matter of replacing some of the USSR Gosstroy's functions by others. If that were the case, we would only acquire yet another department, albeit a larger one. Under the conditions of the construction complex, the committee's decisions are mandatory for all participants in the construction process.

At the same time, the rights of union republic councils of ministers and local soviets are being expanded and their responsibility is being enhanced, and considerable opportunities are being opened up for construction and installation organizations.

It is planned to switch to contract prices for the construction of projects, to be agreed between clients and contractors, and the role of contracts and mutual economic responsibility is being enhanced.

The process of restructuring in capital construction is taking place practically on the move. It must be completed as swiftly as possible. It is, moreover, necessary to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the current year's plan targets and to create adequate groundwork for steady work during the next part of the 5-year plan. This demand applies fully to Leningrad's construction workers. As yet the state of affairs on construction sites is changing only slowly for the better. We must not rest satisfied with the relatively favorable indicators for the first 9 months. To be blunt, the plans for this period were not strenuous enough. The main workload falls in November and December, when virtually more than one-half of the annual program for new capacity commissioning is scheduled to be completed.

I would also add that 19 city and oblast rayons failed to cope with the 9-month targets for the assimilation of capital investment. The process of dissipating the energies of construction industry workers on a large number of construction sites continues. All this results in great difficulties, especially in the construction of housing and social, cultural, and consumer service projects. This must not be allowed. The solution of social problems must be, so to speak, faced squarely.

The party congress rejected the principle of residual planning in the development of the social sphere. During the elaboration of the 5-year plan, when savings were being made literally everywhere, we allocated more capital investments for the construction of housing and social, cultural, and consumer service projects and for the development of the services sphere. Furthermore, we even allowed ministries to switch up to 10 percent of funds allocated for production construction to the building of projects for social purposes. But by no means all economic leaders have taken advantage of this opportunity, and even local ispolkoms have taken a passive stance on these questions.

The strong social policy formulated by the party congress demands energetic actions from each party organization, management organs at all levels, and leaders of all ranks.

Much has been successfully done in this direction in Leningrad in the last few years. The integrated general plan for the city and oblast, which has already entered operation, offers good scope for the concentration of resources and for the transfer of manpower and resources and the better utilization of the potential of enterprises and organizations in the region.

This is why it is necessary to set and solve without fail the following task: To commission at least 2 million square meters of housing a year in Leningrad by the end of the current 5-year plan. This will make it possible to solve more quickly the housing problem, whose urgency can still be felt. Broader use must be made of opportunities to increase the housing stock through cooperative construction.

The situation in the health services sphere remains as strained as ever. Some of Leningrad's hospitals are very obsolete as regards their technical facilities, and 26 hospitals with almost 4,000 beds must be either closed down altogether or immediately brought up to a decent standard, so to speak. How is it possible under these circumstances to tolerate the fact that the capital investments allocated for these purposes are not being properly utilized and that health service project construction times drag on.

Speaking about the intensification of the social orientation of our plans, I would like to single out in particular the problem of further building up the output of consumer goods. No enterprise must duck the solution of this problem, no matter what its basic output may be.

Certain difficulties have arisen in the country as regards commodity turnover plan fulfillment. The prevailing vacuum must be filled by sharply boosting the output of high quality cultural, everyday, and household goods. But many leaders still cannot grasp this. How otherwise can one explain the fact that industry in virtually one out of every three rayons in the city and oblast failed to cope with the January-September plan for producing cultural, everyday, and household goods. There was a shortfall of more than R25 million in deliveries to the trade network.

I would also like to draw your attention to another question whose urgency has increased recently. I am talking about the strengthening of discipline, organization, and responsibility and the strict observance of conditions and demands governing the safe use of technical facilities in all spheres of economic building.

Now, against the background of positive changes in the country's life, instances of poor discipline and negligence, which are alien to the very nature of our social system, are especially noticeable and increasingly intolerable; they often lead to serious consequences, result in loss of life and major material, moral, and political losses, inflict tangible damage to our motherland's international prestige, come into conflict with the restructuring, and sometimes even discredit it.

Similar occurences have unfortunately taken place in Leningrad and the oblast. It is painful to refresh memories, but this must not be forgotten, either.

I think that we have accumulated a large enough arsenal of means of an educational and organizational nature to fundamentally rectify the situation. And it is necessary to work here actively, persistently, and with the utmost party principledness.

Comrades!
Allow me to say a few words about international problems. The party's strategy of acceleration is most closely linked with the country's active foreign policy.

It is unnecessary to prove a truth that is obvious to every reasonable person today: Nuclear war is unthinkable in the present conditions, it is unacceptable, and it cannot be justified by any political, economic, or ideological goals.

But the threat of such a war is a reality that cannot be ignored,and must be overcome. The elimination of the threat of a world war and the achievement of universal security and disarmament -- this is the main objective to which the party subordinates its entire international strategy.

Many complex problems lie in the way to its attainment. The fundamental problem is the arms race, which was launched and is still being fanned by imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism.

Following the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the party imparted acceleration also to our foreign policy: It became even more enterprising, even more persistent.

Foreign policy is a sphere of activity where one cannot use statistics when speaking of successes and failures. Even so, one can say: Although we have not halted the arms race in the time since the congress -- no one could have really expected this -- we have still done very much to change the psychological climate in international relations and impart dynamism to the solution of the most important problems.

First, the USSR put forward realistic and specific programs for the prevention of an arms race in space and its termination on Earth, right up to the complete elimination of mass destruction weapons, radical reduction of conventional armaments, and the building of a reliable and fair peace on the basis of the principles of all-embracing security.

Second, the Soviet Union strives energetically, day in and day out, to ensure that its proposals become the subject of bilateral or multilateral talks, of broad and constructive dialogue between states, and of businesslike discussion by political and public circles.

We are not just talking about slowing down the arms race, we are actually doing it. That is the point of the prolonged Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. At the same time, the U.S. refusal to end nuclear tests shows the whole world the essence of official Washington policy -- it pays lip service to disarmament but in fact favors armament.

The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik was a major political event in international life and in the struggle against the arms race, for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons, and for averting the the threat of a nuclear catastrophe from mankind.

The Soviet people ardently approve Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's activity at the Reykjavik meeting. Our position at the talks with the U.S. President combined firmness on principles with constructiveness in the search for the necessary solutions. Unfortunately, it was not possible to embody in accords binding on the sides the consensus that was virtually reached on questions of strategic weapons and medium-range missiles. The reason is now known to the whole world: The Washington administration's stubborn desire to attain the unattainable -- to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and work on the militarization of space through SDI.

Through the lips of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the party constantly explains to the world the sheer perniciousness and danger of this course. The Soviet Union has put the maximum good will into its peace proposals. We are not withdrawing them; they remain in force.

Every Soviet person is well aware that victory in the struggle for peace does not depend just on the efforts of our diplomacy. It depends also on the strengthening of our defense capability and on the successful implementation of the entire strategy for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The stronger our forces are, the greater the Soviet state's prestige in the international arena will be and the more powerful the means of influencing the processes taking place in the world will be.

Lots of work lies ahead of us. We are well aware of our tasks and we know the way to resolve them.

Let us roll up our sleeves and show how we can work. [passage omitted]

On the same day L.N. Zaykov visited the A.A. Zhdanov shipyard. This enterprise's collective has been working with precision in the first year of the 5-year plan period.

In line with the course of the party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the shipyard workers are stepping up the pace of the retooling of production, persistently aiming to improve the quality indicators of work, and improving production management.

Actively participating in the process of producing new equipment to augment the country's merchant and passenger fleets, the shipyard workers are now carrying out an order that is an honor -- they are carrying out capital repairs on the legendary cruiser "Avrora."

L.N. Zaykov went on board the flagship of Great October and had a conversation with those who are restoring the ship-monument.

He conversed with workers and specialists in the enterprise's shops about ways and possibilities of further accelerating the restructuring of work in the complex and making more resolute use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in production.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee enquired in detail about the shipyard workers' working and living conditions and the implementation of the program for the collective's social development. He visited a number of stores in the city trading in industrial goods and foodstuffs.

L.N. Zaykov was accompanied by A.M. Fateyev, secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, and A.N. Gerasimov, first secretary of the Leningrad party gorkom.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 9-10 NOV REPORTED

LD110628 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 9-10 November. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

9 November

In Kazakhstan to date autumn plowing has been carried out on 20 million hectares; 2.5 million hectares have been sown with winter crops. (1100)

According to figures released in Moscow, this year the gross grain harvest in the Soviet Union will amount to some 210 million metric tons. Despite complex weather conditions, the intake of grain is almost 30 million metric tons more compared with the average annual figure during the previous 5-year period. Experts attribute the positive changes in agriculture to the widescale use of farm machinery and achievements of plant breeding. Methods of planning and management are also being improved. (1600)

10 November

Maize harvesting has been completed in Kirghizia, where it occupied about 60,000 hectares. (0500)

The Astarinskiy Rayon of Azerbaijan today began the massive gathering and sending of oranges, mandarins, and other subtropical fruit to the industrial centers of the country. The production of citrus and other types of subtropical fruit has increased three-fold in recent times. (0900)

MOSCOW TV CITES COTTON PRODUCTION FIGURES

LD130222 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report over video showing map of the USSR and cotton production statistics for each republic -- screen caption reads: "USSR Central Statistical Administration reports"]

[Text] It is still difficult to say how much raw cotton is going to be gathered in our country, and so it is too early to give final figures. But the figures so far look like this: in Aberbaijan SSR, the annual plan for procurement of raw cotton has been fulfilled by 110 percent; in the Tajik SSR, by 99.9 percent; in the Kazakh SSR, by 96 percent; in the Kirgiz SSR, by 89 percent; in the Turkmen SSR, by 86 percent; and in the Uzbek SSR, by 85 percent.

More on Cotton Harvest

LD131035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Harvesting on the country's huge acreage is basically finished. The harvest continues only on cotton plantations. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 10 November, state purchases of raw cotton amounted to almost 8 million metric tons or 89 percent of annual plan. Altay farmers are thinking of next year's harvest. They are much ahead of schedule in overhauling farm equipment: 10,000 grain-harvesting combines and a considerable part of the tractor pool, seed drills, and cultivating machines, are ready. The kray's industrial enterprises are manufacturing various devices and equipment for the machines, which will work intensive fields.

KULIKOV MEETS WITH POLISH, GDR DEFENSE MINISTERS

PM061341 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS reports under the general heading "Meetings Held"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Nov -- Army General F. Siwicki, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense, met with Marshall of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, who were on a visit here.

During the meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, certain current questions of the activity of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces were discussed.

Berlin, 4 Nov -- Army General H. Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, has met with Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov and Army General A.I. Gribkov, who have arrived here.

During the meeting questions of the further development and deepening of cooperation among the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states were discussed.

DEATH OF NAVY PERSONNEL CHIEF ANNOUNCED

PM071203 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 86 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary of Yu.A. Voronov]

[Exerpts] Vice Admiral Yuriy Aleksandrovich Voronov, CPSU member since 1956, has died in his 57th year.

Yu.A. Voronov's entire life and activity were inseparably linked with the Navy, where he rose from cadet to vice admiral and chief of the Navy Cadres Directorate. [passage omitted]

In 1982 he was appointed chief of the Navy Cadres Directorate. In all the sectors entrusted to him he fulfilled his official duty honestly and conscientiously and was a fair and exacting chief and a sympathetic comrade. [passage omitted]

V.N. Chernavin, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, P.N. Medvedev, N.I. Smirnov, K.V. Makarov, G.A. Bondarenko, F.I. Novoselov, G.A. Kuznetsov, L.V. Mizin, V.V. Zaytsev, S.N. Kokotkin.